



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/b19974760M4374>

NOT IN STOCK?**THEN 'PHONE
MACARTHYS****FOR RAPID AND EFFICIENT
PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE****TELEPHONE**

★ **ROMFORD 46021**
 ★ **KIPLING 5555**
 ★ **WILLESDEN 1200**
 ★ **ARDWICK 5131**

MACARTHYS
 (WHOLESALE CHEMISTS) LTD

**THE CHEMIST
AND DRUGGIST**

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and
all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 173

June 11, 1960

No. 4191

CONTENTS

Branch Events	...	...	700
Correspondence	...	...	701
Cumulative Price List	...	...	715
Expansion Plans	...	...	702
Leading Articles:			
An Approach to Chemical Hazards	...	...	705
Twofold Opportunity	...	...	705
Lectures Upon Pharmacy	...	...	704
Manufacturers' Activities	...	...	702
National Baby Week	...	...	709
New Products and Packs	...	...	697
Onward from Galen	...	...	706
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain: Council Meeting	...	...	703
Pharmacies of Britain	...	...	706
Pharmacy Among the Skyscrapers	...	...	707
Statutory Committee	...	...	694
Topical Reflections	...	...	695

American Listed Drugs	710	News in Brief	...	695
Business Changes	...	Notes on New Medica-	...	...
Coming Events	...	ments	...	710
Commercial Television	718	Overseas Visits	...	698
Contemporary Themes	718	Patents	...	717
Deaths	...	Personalities	...	698
Information Wanted	...	Print and Publicity	...	718
In Parliament	...	Trade Marks	...	717
Local Officers	...	Trade Notes	...	696
New Books	...	Trade Report	...	713
New Companies	...	Wills	...	718

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, Pp. 5.

Classified Advertisements, p. 44.

PUBLISHED BY

MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD.,
at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565

Telegrams: Chemicus, Estrand, London

WOLVERHAMPTON: 89 Woodland Avenue, Tettenhall Wood.
GLASGOW: 160 Nether Auldhouse Road, S.3. Phone: Langside 2679.
LEEDS, 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park. Phone: Leeds 67 8438.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and
Year Book, £2 10s. Single copies one shilling each.

Travel Sickness Remedies

THE CASE FOR HYOSCINE

Extracts from a paper on the Prevention and Treatment of Motion Sickness, published in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine", November 1959 issue.

EFFICIENCY

"For short exposures 0.6—1 mg. of hyoscine hydrobromide is without any doubt the best remedy when the motion is sharp or the susceptibility of the patients high. By short exposure is meant a period covered by a single dose of the drug, or anything up to four to six hours. *There are few therapeutic recommendations in the whole field of medicine which can be made with such confidence*, as there is no drug now in general use which has not been significantly less effective under such conditions than 0.6—1 mg. of hyoscine."

"For severe motion at sea or in the air and during exposures lasting not more than a few hours, *single doses of hyoscine hydrobromide 0.6—1.2 mg. have invariably been found significantly more effective than any other drug available at present.*"

FEW SIDE EFFECTS

"Claims have been made that hyoscine hydrobromide in doses of 0.6—1 mg. gives rise to side effects, but controlled experiments have invariably shown that in the presence of wave motion *hyoscine causes fewer side effects, apart from dryness of the mouth, than any other substance.*

"...the literature contains records of about 1,500 subjects who have been given 0.6—1.2 mg. of hyoscine hydrobromide without any ill effect."

"...even 1.2 mg. of hyoscine was found not to hamper skilled performance."

TOLERATION BY CHILDREN

"Hyoscine happens to be well tolerated by children and it has been successfully given in doses of 0.25 mg. to treat seasick children under 3 years."

QUICK ACTING

Hyoscine has the further advantage of being quick acting and need be taken only half an hour before the start of a journey. Absorption might not be equally rapid in a person who is seasick but not vomiting.

Travel sickness is a case for **Kwells** THE HYOSCINE FORMULA

Kwells will be extensively advertised during the coming peak season for travel sickness remedies. Every T.V. station will be used, together with commanding spaces in leading national newspapers, posters and leaflets. Attractive display material will be delivered to you by our representatives.



MANUFACTURED BY E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES LTD., P.O. BOX 407, MANCHESTER

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 173

JUNE 11, 1960

No. 4191

Scottish Executive

ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

AT the annual meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society resident in Scotland, held in Edinburgh on June 8, the result of the Scottish Executive election was announced, as follows:—

ELECTED

PARK, W. A.	457
THOMAS, H. T.	428
MACONCHIE, M. S.	403
MAIR, J. D.	402
HOME, S. G.	387
ANDERSON, J. D. C.	381

NOT ELECTED

Roxburgh, A.	345
Ley, J. S.	263

Of 2,851 voting papers issued, 754 were returned, of which three were informal.

Alkali Act

WORK OF THE INSPECTORATE

IN many of the processes registered under the Alkali Act great changes are likely to occur in manufacturing techniques, states the report of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1959, in a special chapter devoted to an account of the growth and work of the alkali inspectorate. One change is that the size of individual units is increasing. The chapter explains how the work of the inspectorate has been extended, and in the section dealing with "Some recent and current problems" makes reference to the drift of the chemical industry to new areas. The south shore of the Humber is now the country's region of greatest sulphuric acid production; the south side of the Tees has become a major chemical producing area, and a heavy chemical industry is developing on the Essex marshes near the oil refineries. A feature of post-war industrial development has been the steady replacement of intermittent batch processes by continuous processes. There are still some chemical works where the standards of cleanliness and good housekeeping leave much to be desired, but their number is decreasing. Though the number of registered works in the heavy chemical and allied industries is about 12 per cent, less than in 1939, production is much greater. The output of sulphuric acid has increased from 0.8 to 2.2 million tons a year; tar distilled from 1.8 to 2.5 million tons; ammonia products (calculated as sulphate) from 0.7 to 1.9 million tons, and the throughput at petroleum refineries from 2.5 to 36 million tons.

Newcastle Conference

PLANNING PROGRESS

IT was announced at a meeting of the executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, on June 1, that the chief guest at the banquet at the Newcastle meeting, September 6, is to be Lieutenant-Commander Sir Kenneth Swan, O.B.E., Q.C., R.N.V.R. Representatives from the Local Conference Committee reported that there had been a steady stream of inquiries for tickets and that the number of applications already exceeded 300. It was emphasised that the work of the local committee would be simplified by careful filling of the application form. The form, when returned, should always be accompanied by a remittance covering the charges involved. Because of action taken well in advance of the Conference, a limited number of reservations may still be made at the principal hotels in Newcastle. It is not yet known how many science papers are being read, but in all probability three duplicate sessions will have to be held.

Borrowman Trust

FIRST AWARD ANNOUNCED

THE trustees of the Agnes Borrowman Trust (Professor J. W. Fairbairn and Sir Hugh Linstead) have selected for the first award Miss Isobel Beswick, a graduate of the University of Glasgow, who recently completed a year's research in the Faculty of Pharmacy, Paris. Miss Beswick is continuing at the school of pharmacy, Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, under Professor J. P. Todd, her work upon the bacterial lipopolysaccharides from an immunological viewpoint. The trustees, in announcing the award, record their gratification "at the high quality of the applicants for the award, which made the task of selection not an easy one."

Work and Method Study

EFFECT ON SHOP ASSISTANTS

"WE have found that by reducing the drudgery of a job so that sales staff can spend more time selling and giving customers personal service, a marked increase in keenness has resulted. In addition, since to apply these techniques successfully the staff must be consulted at every stage, their self-respect is increased, they co-operate, and they take more interest in their work. In many cases this has led to a substantial reduction in labour turnover, particularly among youngsters," said Colonel Clarke, recently, when describing the



OUTING BY AIR: Thirty-six members of the works personnel and staff of Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham, recently, flew to Paris in a chartered aircraft for a two-day visit. The party was arranged by the company's social and benevolent society. Led by Mr. H. Cormack, M.P.S., D.B.A., the flight was the first of its kind organised by the society and for many of the personnel their first experience of air travel.

practical techniques and methods being used in the United Kingdom to help retailers to run their businesses more efficiently and profitably. He was addressing the European Productivity Agency's first international conference in Cologne for the heads of advisory services in distribution. He pointed out

that method study was no substitute for enlightened management, thorough trade knowledge and good salesmanship, but it could be used to reduce the unproductive element in daily work, allowing more time to be spent in selling or training to sell. The conference was also addressed by Mr. F. Cooper

(British Productivity Council) who explained how the council spread the appreciation of the value of work study. A senior representative of the West German Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs gave details of that country's plans to assist management in the small retailer.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE

"A miracle" saves pharmacist from being struck off

GIVING a decision of the Statutory Committee at a meeting in London on June 1, the chairman (Mr. Edgar Fay, Q.C.), told a pharmacist that "by some intervention of Providence—something in the nature of a miracle"—he had found a true friend in a probation officer who believed that the pharmacist could be led back into a life of self-respect. The Committee did not disagree.

An inquiry had been resumed into a case in which it appeared that the pharmacist concerned had caused wilful damage, valued at £4 5s., to a man's dentures. To that offence the pharmacist had pleaded guilty and had been fined £2 or one month's imprisonment in default, and in addition had been ordered to pay £4 5s. damages. He had also pleaded guilty to having been drunk and disorderly and fined £1 or seven days' imprisonment in default and to having inflicted grievous bodily harm (for which offence he was fined £10 or two months' imprisonment in default and ordered to pay £3 16s. costs); and to having assaulted a police constable then acting in the execution of his duty (for which offence he was fined £5 or one month's imprisonment in default). At the first hearing THE CHAIRMAN had stated that the Committee was unwilling, in view of the gravity it attached to the conduct that it had found established, to reach a final decision without giving the pharmacist a further opportunity to appear before it to say anything in mitigation (see *C. & D.*, May 14, p. 572).

At the resumed hearing the pharmacist said that a probation officer was present to speak for him, and the chairman announced that the Committee had received a letter from the probation officer. Mr. A. C. Castle (solicitor), who appeared before the Committee to present the facts, briefly refreshed the minds of the Committee and of the pharmacist, and the probation officer was then allowed to give evidence. He said that the pharmacist wished him to admit having been before a court in May and found guilty of being drunk. The court had asked the probation officer to see the pharmacist and, as a result of what the pharmacist had told him, the officer had made a verbal report to the court. The magistrates, with the consent of the pharmacist, had placed him on probation. The probation officer then produced a report which he handed to the Committee, and a letter from the pharmacist's employers.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see you say that Mr. X (the pharmacist) is not an alcoholic. PROBATION OFFICER: So far as I can see from my discussions with

him that is so, although I am not a medical man.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt that it was a stroke of luck that he was picked up by the police and got into your hands. Do you think that you can do something for this man?—It seems to me that all this trouble stems from about 1953. In going through his history it does appear that two factors—business and domestic difficulties—created a vicious circle. Having seen his employer, and watched the pharmacist and had talks with him . . . I would say that the chances of success are quite good.

THE CHAIRMAN: A pattern of behaviour you are no doubt familiar with: it was drink that brought him into your hands.

The probation officer said that the pharmacist had given an assurance "and I have every reason to believe that he will keep to it," that he would keep off drink, though that was not a stipulation in the probation order. The probation officer believed that the pharmacist realised now that "all was not lost." That had been his attitude when first seen. "He is on probation: I would suggest that he should be given an opportunity to show his mettle, so as to see how he acts." The probation officer and the man's employers were willing to help; and if there were any sign of a breakdown the Committee could step in.

THE CHAIRMAN: Our attitude has to be slightly different from the criminal court, in that we have to consider the status of the profession and the protection of the public.

PROBATION OFFICER: It is a sorry plight for a man of [the pharmacist's] intelligence to be in, and if given the chance, he can pull himself out of it; it would be much better for society.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is what your court is trying to do.

The pharmacist was asked by the chairman if he was determined to keep off drink and replied that he was. THE CHAIRMAN: You have been in considerable domestic and business difficulty and gave way to drink?—More or less.

CHAIRMAN: Have you ever taken drink at a pharmacy where you have been employed.—No, sir.

CHAIRMAN: Your present employers speak highly of you. Would you like to tell us how it came about that you got drunk shortly after we last considered your case?—That was the evening that I received notice that the Committee had adjourned my case.

CHAIRMAN: The probation officer seems to think that you will co-operate. What do you say?—Most certainly I am going to co-operate.

The pharmacist went on to express

regret at not having attended the previous inquiry. He said that he had not realised that he should have attended, and in the state of mind he was then in he had decided he would just let the Committee go ahead and make a finding.

THE CHAIRMAN: You appreciate that we are most concerned about pharmacists with access to Dangerous Drugs becoming addicted to drink. We are worried lest anything should happen if you were drunk in your pharmacy.—That is why I have decided to give it up completely.

CHAIRMAN: When this Committee considered your case a month ago it came to the conclusion that the case was grave indeed, and you were so informed. By your action the night you received the Committee's notification you showed that you appreciated just what the Committee had in mind. By some intervention of Providence, something in the nature of a miracle, you have found a true friend in the probation officer . . . who says, and the Committee do not disagree, that you can be led back into a life of self-respect. Your behaviour and conviction are an extremely grave matter, but we are not prepared to take a step that would ordinarily follow . . . You are a lucky man and you must remember that. We are not going to conclude the inquiry. We are going to put you on our own probation and keep a tight rein on you. You have transgressed time and again. There is something to be said for you. There is something to be said for all of us. But you cannot remain a member of an honourable profession unless you pull yourself together again and become a decent citizen. We are going to require you to come back again at the end of six months and again, if all goes well, at the end of twelve months, with notices of your good behaviour. The inquiry is adjourned for six months and if, during that time, there is any breach of probation or any further conviction, you are off the register. You will come back again in six months and if possible the probation officer should come with you. If you can get your employer to come, we should like that also, though we do not make it a condition. So far as your previous conduct is concerned you are not yet in the clear. We hope that at the end of twelve months you will be able to look forward as a self-respecting citizen and a pharmacist.

In another adjourned inquiry into evidence from which it appeared that a member of the Society had been convicted of embezzlement, the Committee concluded its inquiry with a direction that no action should be taken.

OVERSEAS NEWS**UNITED STATES****New "Ethical" Products in 1959**

A STATISTICAL report of the new "ethical" pharmaceutical products marketed in the United States during 1959, published in *Pharmindex*, indicated that 208 United States manufacturers marketed 564 new products during the year, 75 per cent. of all manufacturers who introduced new pharmaceuticals in 1959 had less than full national distribution. They introduced 63 per cent. of new items.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Institute of Packaging is holding a conference devoted to "Odour in Packaging," in London on November 3 and 4.

SALES of Manchester and Salford Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., for the half-year ended March 7 were £48,852, against £47,563 the previous half-year.

DR. M. W. PARTRIDGE (Lord Trent reader in pharmaceutical chemistry, Nottingham University) has been elected to the Lord Trent chair in that subject as from October 1.

THE Wellcome Trustees have made a grant of £50,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, U.S.A., for the establishment of a Henry S. Wellcome research chair in medical science.

THE following have been elected as officers of the Industrial Pest Control Association: *President*, Mr. D. J. S. Hartt (May & Baker, Ltd.); *Vice-president*, Mr. G. A. Campbell (Geigy Co., Ltd.); *Honorary Treasurer*, Mr. S. Farrow (London Fumigation Co., Ltd.).

CHEMISTS' shops which have recently been broken into include COOPER & Co. (SUTTON), LTD., 205 High Street, Sutton, Surrey, from which four cameras and some cosmetics were stolen; H. HOCKEN, LTD., 4 Station Approach, Chipstead, Surrey (three cameras); LLOYD ROACH, LTD., 6 Waterloo Road, Smethwick, Staffs (cameras worth £600 and petty cash); G. W. TAYLOR, LTD., 8 White Lion Square, Ilkeston, Derbys (goods valued at £62).

IRISH BREVITIES**THE REPUBLIC**

To mark the close of his office, Dublin's first pharmacist lord mayor (Councillor P. A. Brady, T.D.) is holding an informal reception at the Mansion House, Dublin, on June 14, for his professional colleagues and their ladies. The reception is being held immediately after the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

SPORT

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, at Harpenden golf club, on May 28, *Arthur H. Cox* prize, A. J. Campbell, 73 (14); *Yardley Cup* and prize, R. M. Pierce-Williams, 76 (8); *Bogey: Kerfoot Trophy* and prize, E. G. Nice, 3 down. *Other leading scorer*, R. C. W. Poole, 69 (15).

LOCAL OFFICERS**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**

Northern Scottish Branch.—*Chairman*, S. Penny, Inverness; *Vice-chairman*, W. S. Bolton, Dingwall; *Secretary and Treasurer*, J. Macpherson, 14 High Street, Ardersier, Inverness-shire.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

General practice

We are threatened with the publication, in the not too distant future, of the report of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on the subject of general practice. I use the expression "threatened" because Mr. F. W. Adams, when questioned about the long delay, admitted that it was overdue, but added (p. 675): "Whether members will be so glad that they encouraged its publication is another matter." Mr. Adams' little pleasantry whets our appetite. Until we see it, we don't know if we shall like its contents, but Mr. Adams may be assured that, acceptable or not, members will be glad that they have encouraged its publication. The important point is that it should be discussed in detail at branch level, and that it should be closely studied in committee and general meeting. It is to be hoped that branch secretaries, in arranging their agenda for next session, will have taken note of the possibility that the expression "the not too distant future" might conceivably mean soon. I sincerely hope that the report will have a better fate than that of the Committee of Inquiry set up just before the war, for the outbreak of hostilities so completely altered the picture as to render much of the information valueless, if only because changed circumstances made it impossible for the detailed study the report richly deserved. There are many varying individual views on the general practice of pharmacy, but if, as a result of the report and subsequent discussion, the standard throughout the country reaches a higher level, the delay in publication will have been worth while. Much is expected, and I hope that the serious deliberations of the rank and file will result in a series of recommendations that will provide evidence of the usefulness of consulting the membership.

Gullibility

I find it a little difficult to follow the reasoning of one of those speaking on the Portsmouth and West Hertfordshire motion on purchase tax at the meeting of Branch Representatives. Mr. K. Jenkins, in seconding the amended motion, is reported as saying (p. 675) that among commercial interests who had no modesty and no learning were those who marketed proprietary medicines. The Government had rightly decided, he went on, to exploit those people to the tune of many million pounds a year by levying purchase tax on their products. (Mr. Jenkins was asking for the exemption from purchase tax of medicines prescribed almost exclusively under the National Health Service, to avoid robbing Peter (the Ministry of Health) by Paul (his colleague in the Board of Trade).) That suggests that the speaker was of the opinion that the immodest and unlearned were being taxed. But Mr. Jenkins went on: "What my branch proposes is that members of the public should pay the tax on their gullibility, but public and Government alike should be exempted from a tax on reputable medicines that rely for their sale on medical and pharmaceutical recommendation only." And, of course, it is the public who pay the tax in the long run, thereby recouping the pharmacist for an unrewarding locking-up of considerable capital. But is it quite gentlemanly of the Government to share in the plucking of the gulled?

The price list

The arrival of the second issue of the Quarterly Price List is particularly welcome in that it has been found possible to include the changes brought about by the introduction of the new Poisons legislation. A glance through the pages gives some indication of the gigantic task involved, and subscribers have reason to be grateful that the editorial staff tackled that hurdle at such short notice. I am glad to note that a cover is now available, for the frequent reference to the list makes it necessary to provide it with some protection from wear and tear. One imagines that the dispatch of the list will permit of the staff looking out the lawn mower and making valiant efforts to overtake arrears in the garden before the neighbours complain to the county agricultural executive.

TRADE NOTES

House Colours. — New products of Geistlich Sons, Ltd., Chester, are being presented in packages of standard layout and uniform colour scheme (of light brown and cream).

Now Taxed. — Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Vale of Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne, state that their product Pleniron, issued under an earlier ruling as exempt from purchase tax, is now subject to tax at 25 per cent.

Change of Poisons Status. — John Wyth & Brother, Ltd., Clifton House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, point out that Wyovin with phenobarbitone is in Part I of Poisons List and in S.1 and S.4A of the Poisons Rules.

A Telephone Number for Orders. — To avoid confusion with their ordinary telephone service, Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., Bradford, 7, Yorks, have arranged for their Ansafone service to operate from June 20 on Bradford 31124.

Holiday Closing. — The Newhaven, Sussex, factory of Vacco, Ltd., vacuum flask manufacturers, will be closed August 1-15, for annual holidays. A small staff is being maintained to handle dispatches. The London sales office at Grosvenor Gardens House, S.W.1 (Victoria 8785) will be open as usual.

After-shave with Tan. — M. & R. Norton, Ltd., 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4, announce that Floid after-shave with tan is now available for immediate delivery. The product is packed in

carton of new design, and six bottles for sampling are sent free with every doz. ordered.

Sales Department Reorganised. — Expansion of, and reorganisation in, the sales department of Charles Bedeman, Ltd., 180 Queen's Road, London, S.E.15, manufacturers of Deep shampoo treatment, are enabling the company to double their current output without additions to the sales office staff.

Lighter-weight House Gloves. — London Rubber Co., Ltd., Hall Lane, London, E.4, are marketing under the name "Skin Thin" a house glove lighter than previously available house gloves, yet tough and hard-wearing. The Skin Thin gloves are issued in an eye-catching counter "merchandiser," complete with three try-on gloves. They are available in a choice of colours.

Cosmetic Range Extended. — There have been introduced in the Jacques Fath cosmetic range distributed by Cullingford of Chelsea (Castle Soaps of Cambridge, Ltd.), Munroe House, Denbigh Street, London, W.1, nail lacquers available in standard shades to match the company's standard lipsticks and in pearl shades to match the new pearl lipsticks. All are in attractive bottles. Three exclusive Jacques Fath aerosols are also available: *Fath de Fath*, covered in black suedine, "Canasta" in red suedine and "Green Water" Cologne and toilet water covered in green suedine.

Smoother Hair-brushes. — Spa Brushes, Ltd., Chesham, Bucks, have perfected a technique that is claimed to eliminate the roughness of nylon hair-brushes. The "dome cut" process rounds off the end of each strand in the hair-brush, making for smooth, safe brushing and improved scalp massage. At present the "dome cut" feature is limited to two styles in the Spa range: the No. 820 ladies' feather-weight hair-brush and the No. 827 streamline hair-brush with tailcomb. The intention is eventually to treat the complete range with the "dome cut" process.

Medicinal Herbs in Variety. — More than 100 varieties of medicinal herbs are available through the Rumanian export organisation, Agroexport. The herbs are gathered in, selected, processed in modern drying and cleansing installations, and packed for export from the network of units. They are tested at all stages. The list of plants available includes chamomile (*Chamomilla vulgaris*), sweet briar fruit sold dried or frozen as whole fruit or finely chopped (the dried fruit being understood to contain at least 0.4 per cent. and the seedless fruit at least 0.8 per cent. of ascorbic acid), marjoram, arnica, peppermint, etc.

Clean Nappies Without Boiling. — 250 mothers in the Reading district have co-operated in the testing of a new product designed to remove the need to boil nappies. Two Reading doctors were concerned to destroy the bacteria normally found in nappies and the cause of "nappy rash." The product, to which the name Napisan has been given, includes a deodorant and a cleanser that removes stains. In use, a solution is made of one dessert-spoonful of the powder in 1 gall. of lukewarm water, and into the solution during the day the mother drops the soiled nappies. The following morning the lightly soiled ones are rinsed and hung out to dry, and the heavily soiled ones washed in soap or detergent. Manufacturers of the product are Agrup, Ltd., 5 Church Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Antibiotics in Bulk. — Greyer, Brecheisen & Co., Ltd., Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, are agents in the United Kingdom for tyrothricin, gramicidin and bacitracin manufactured by the Danish Lundbeck organisation.

Bonus Offers

W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., Rawdon, Leeds. Cetal non-salicylate analgesic and antipyretic tablets. For display box containing ten bottles of twenty tablets and two bottles of forty tablets, 68 per cent. profit on outlay.

EDWARD TAYLOR, LTD., Monton, Eccles, Lancs. Taylor's plasters. 3½ per cent. quantity discount plus 5 per cent. display bonus on £3-6 order, 5 per cent. plus 5 per cent. on £6-15 order and 7½ per cent. plus 5 per cent. on order value £15 and over.

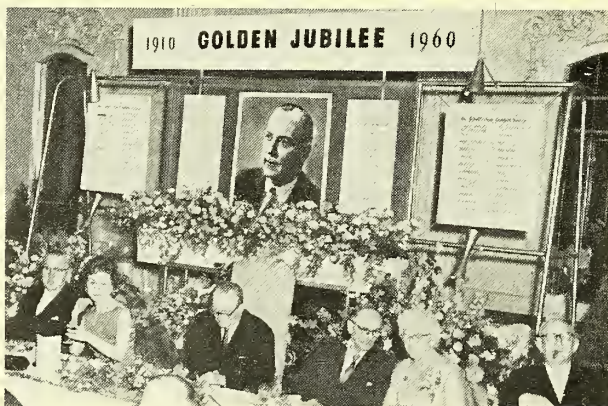
INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about the following:

Stibbin's tobacco treatment
Voroceptone non-greasy for hæmorrhoids

FIFTY YEARS IN BRITAIN

Jubilee
celebrations
of a London
manufacturing
and service
organisation



A DINNER to celebrate a half-century of activity in Britain of the "foot comfort" service of the Scholl Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held in London on June 2, when members of the company's staff and its agents and representatives in many overseas territories met to honour the founder of the British company, Mr. Frank J. Scholl. Guests of honour included Dr. William Scholl, founder of the parent company in America, the four sons of Mr. Frank Scholl, and other members of the family. Mr. E. TEMY, proposing a toast to Mr. Scholl, said it was rare in any company to have its founder present at its fiftieth anniversary, and their own founder had proved himself a friend of his staff at all times. Mr. Temy presented Mr. Scholl with a book

in which was recorded a history of the company. Acknowledging it, Mr. FRANK J. SCHOLL paid tribute to a loyal and devoted staff, with whose help the company had grown from a small office to an organisation comprising factory, warehouses, retail shops and agencies in seventy-two countries. Mr. WILLIAM SCHOLL, a son of the founder and a director of the company, said that Dr. William and Mr. Frank Scholl were each in their own right an accomplished salesman, manufacturer and administrator, yet each had talents complementary to the other's. In fifty years no serious challenge to the company had been forthcoming. Dr. WILLIAM SCHOLL said he was happy to honour his brother, "a born salesman and tireless worker."

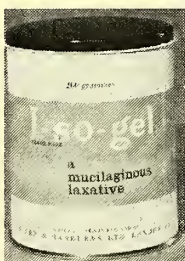
NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Additional Packs.—Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., 847 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10, have made available a 10-mgm. strength of Decaserpyl tablets in containers of twenty, 100 and 500. An additional 500-tablet pack of the 5-mgm. strength has also been made available.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treatment.—Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, announce the introduction of Pulvules cycloserine and INH brand of isoniazid for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, especially in patients in whom resistance to other drugs has been encountered. The average dose is one capsule twice daily, and the packs are containers of forty, 100 and 500.

Liothyronine and L-Thyroxine.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce the introduction of Diotroxin tablets on June 13. Each tablet contains 10 microgm. of liothyronine sodium (L-triiodothyronine) and 90 microgm. of L-thyroxine sodium. Diotroxin tablets are in Schedule 4B of the Poisons Rules and may be supplied only against prescriptions. They are issued as tax-free dispensing packs of 100 and 1,000.

Now in Tins.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, announce that I-so-gel is now being supplied in tins of two sizes only: 200 gm. and 5 lb., the previous jars of 150 and 300 gm. having been discontinued. The new 200-gm. size is in an Auto-cap tin pack in which the contents are hermetically sealed by a "tagger" of thermoplastic paper. Once the tagger is removed an easily replaceable slip lid protects the product. The 5-lb. tin is unchanged. Stocks of the 150-gm. and 300-gm. jars are not being accepted for credit or exchange, retailers being expected to dispense or sell their present stock.



Horses Protected Against Flies.—Kalium Products (Redditch), Ltd., 4 Hills Yard, Redditch, Worcs, are marketing a new product, Extra-Tail, which they claim gives to horse or pony complete protection from flies and other insects. It is issued in aerosol pack.

Cases for Compacts.—Goya, Ltd., 160 New Bond Street, London, W.1, have produced a jeweller-designed case in engraved golden metal for their Beauty Puff compact. The Goya "cocktail" compact has been given a re-designed container in pearl, filigreed in gold.

Automatic Electric Blanket.—A new automatic blanket—claimed the first completely automatic blanket to be manufactured in this country—is being introduced by Monogram Electric, Ltd. The company is the British affiliate of the International General Electric Co. of New York, Ltd., which in its turn is associated with the General Electric Company, U.S.A. (All are un-

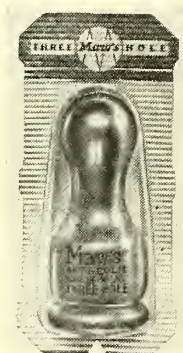
connected with the General Electric Co., Ltd., Great Britain.) The blanket has been tested by the British Electrical Development Association. It features the Sleep-guard wiring system, which is in effect a continuous thermostat, providing comfort, protection and controlled heat. The basis of the Sleep-guard control system is that every inch of the heating wire is covered by an overheat control. The wire in the blanket consists of a core round which is wound the copper heating wire. That is covered by a layer of nylon, and round that is wound the signal wire. The whole is then covered by a layer of plastic. The overheat control is due to the properties of nylon and the presence of the signal wire. Nylon, unlike most other fibres whose resistance decreases proportionately with a rise in temperature, has a constant resistance up to a certain temperature (about 200° F.). The resistance then drops quickly with a small rise in temperature. When the temperature at which the resistance starts to drop has been reached by the blanket, the signal wire automatically switches the blanket off. Once the blanket has been switched off, it must be switched on again by hand. The room-temperature response control adjusts the heat output of the blanket according to the rise or fall of the room temperature. The blanket operates on 230 volts, 50 cycles and is in washable fabric in Capri blue, rose pink or seafoam green. Two sizes are available. A factory the company is establishing at Crawley, Sussex, has an area of approximately 32,000 sq. ft. and is expected to be in full production by June. The company's headquarters is at Lincoln House, 296 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

An Electric Applicator for Make-up.—"An entirely new concept in the art of make-up" has been embodied in the Makeur *maquilleur électrique* (electric make-up apparatus) of Bairant, Ltd., 186 Campden Hill Road, London, W.8. The Makeur is an apparatus fitting comfortably into the palm of the hand and accommodating one of a series of pads which apply or remove make-up by gentle vibration at finger pressure on the switch. The apparatus may be

plugged into any normal electrical point (a.c. 220-50 volts) and may be used with any branded cosmetic preparation. It comes to the retailer in an outer of four units, and the margin to the stockist is 30 per cent. of the consumer price. There are two models: the "couffret" dressing-table model and the "crocodile" travelling pack. National advertising is being arranged. The rigid plastic pack incorporates "nest" sockets for buffers, pads and brushes, both circular and triangular, in materials adapted to applying cream, powder, lotion or rouge. The claim is made that the "pads glide gently in and out of every facial curve, veiling the skin in a gossamer, glowing transparency, which lasts all day and evening without retouching." In action, the pads are gentler than fingers which, the makers state, "cannot help creasing or pushing the skin." The outfit includes a special pad for the removal of make-up and comes with a descriptive booklet giving instructions for both use and cleaning. The black plastic box is decorated in gold and includes a flex and electric plug.

Now with Automatic Control.—Ekco Heating (E. K. Cole, Ltd), 5 Vigo Street, London, W.1, announce that they have introduced a new Ekcostat control in their electric blankets, giving automatic control of temperature. The device compensates for both changes in room temperature and fluctuations in the mains voltage, maintaining a level of warmth pre-selected by the user. The company's range of electric blankets retains last season's single-heat models Juno, Sylvia, Diana, Sherborne and Dorchester and includes additional Sherborne and Dorchester models incorporating the new Ekcostat control. The Dorchester double-bed model is available with two Ekcostats providing individual heat control of either side of the bed. A de-luxe single-bed model, the Vigilux, incorporates a thermostatic control.

A New Baby Teat.—A general-purpose three-hole teat for feeding bottles is offered by S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Aldersgate House, Barnet, Herts. The



teat is hygienically packed in "bubble" pack.

At left: The Makeur electric cosmetic applicator and its plastic case. At right: The applicator in use.

DEATHS

ELDER.—On June 2, Mr. William Todd Elder, M.P.S., 176 George Street, Aberdeen. After an apprenticeship with the late P. A. Abel, Inverurie, and service in the 1914-18 war, Mr. W. T. Elder qualified in 1922 and in due course became the proprietor of two pharmacies in Aberdeen. He was elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council in 1952, and served at various times as a member of the Publications, Law, Organisation, and Public Services Committees, and as chairman of the Ethical Committee for six years. In 1955 he was chairman of the local organising committee for the Aberdeen meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He was also a member of the Executive of the Scottish Department of the Society and a past-president of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Elder had held many offices in connection with the Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. One of Scotland's keenest supporters of "C.F.", he was a past-president of the Chemists Federation and a member of its council for ten years.



A large company attended the funeral service in Aberdeen crematorium on June 6. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was represented by the president (Mr. T. Reid) and by Messrs. W. J. Tristram and J. B. Grosset, while Miss J. Brocklehurst represented Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst, and Mr. D. F. Lewis represented Sir Hugh Linstead, Mr. F. W. Adams and the staff. The Scottish Executive was represented by its vice-chairman (Mr. W. C. D. Bain also chairman of the Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch) and by Messrs. W. A. Park (also chairman of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association), C. W. Macfarlane and R. J. Cowie. Others present included Mr. A. A. Meldrum (a former president of the Society), Mr. G. L. Dickie (secretary of the Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch), Dr. G. H. Macmorran (resident secretary in Scotland), Mr. J. W. Mainland, Mr. G. Matthew (Clerk to the Aberdeen Executive Council), the Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, and a large number of local pharmacists and other friends.

Mr. T. Heseltine writes—In paying tribute to the memory of Mr. W. Elder as a member of Council, I found that he always maintained a steady pressure for the benefit of pharmacy as a whole. He worked continuously for the improvement of the ethics within the profession. Willie Elder as a man and a friend I found to be staunch and generous, one of Scotland's finest ambassadors. I am proud to have been his colleague and to be numbered

amongst his many friends.

Mr. W. J. Tristram writes — The death of Willie Elder in Aberdeen came as a great shock to his colleagues on the Council who had sat with him on committees, and at the Council meeting on the three previous days, and who had parted from him in London less than twenty-four hours previously. Willie Elder had been a member of Council for eight years, during six of which he had been chairman of the Ethical Committee. His declared policy throughout the years was invariably the same: to maintain and raise the status of the pharmacist and his profession. He was never tired of emphasising that our professional standard is assessed by the appearance, atmosphere, and conduct of the pharmacy, and he deplored the fact that some pharmacies fell below the standard which he thought necessary, and tended to lower the dignity of the profession. Although the words "the dignity of our profession" were frequently on his lips, it should not be supposed that he was lacking in business acumen. He had, in fact, a lively business mind which he applied not only to the efficient conduct of his pharmacies, but also to his work on the Council and its committees. To his colleagues on the Council Willie was a lovable character; full of fun and wit, endowed with a large enough measure of humour to enjoy a joke against himself; such as (he was small in stature) being able to smile cheerfully on being told to "stand up, Willie" when already on his feet beginning a speech at a Council dinner. He would defend Scottish pharmaceutical practice — and indeed everything Scottish — although surrounded by a group of teasing and apparently hostile Englishmen, and the defence would be earnest, vehement, but never chauvinistic. In the passing of Willie Elder pharmacy has lost one who took a sincere interest in the welfare of all pharmacists. The Council will miss the presence of an exuberant and friendly personality, who had the warm affection of us all. Our deepest sympathy goes out to his wife and daughter in their bereavement. Chris Elder is a true home-maker, and her friends will hope that the memory of many happy years will be a consolation to her at this sad time.

HODGE.—On May 27, Mr. Sydney Walter Hodge, M.P.S., 409 Hither Green Lane, London, S.E.13. Mr. Hodge qualified in 1923.

ROBERTSON.—On May 15, Mr. Alexander Hamilton Robertson, M.P.S., 16 Cheapside, Lancaster, aged eighty-five. Mr. Robertson was mayor of Lancaster in 1942.

PERSONALITIES

MR. R. C. JONES, M.P.S., in business at Treharris since 1935, has been elected president of the Merthyr Tydfil Rotary Club.

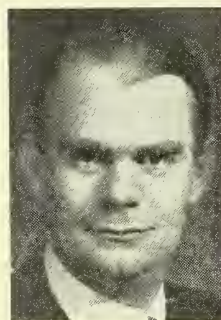
MR. E. K. SAMWAYS, B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., as has been pointed out by an alert subscriber, was promoted a director of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., in 1958 and was therefore incorrectly described in a recent report

in these columns. The Editor regrets any inconvenience caused to Mr. Samways.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER SIR KENNETH SWAN, who is to be chief guest at the British Pharmaceutical Conference banquet (see p. 693), is the son of the late Sir Joseph Swan, F.R.S., who spent part of his active life in retail pharmacy and was the inventor of the incandescent electric bulb. Sir Joseph was an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was president of the Society of Chemical Industry, 1901, and the first president of the Faraday Society, 1903.

DR. ROBERT GALLEY, who has been director of the Tropical Products Institute since 1953 is taking up an appointment with the Shell group as research director and manager of the Woodstock Agricultural Research Centre at Sittingbourne, Kent. He is a leading authority on pesticides and has been a member of the World Health Organisation's expert panel on pesticides since 1949. One of the major problems which he has faced in recent years is the development of resistance by mosquito carriers of malaria to the insecticides commonly used, and he will continue active research in that field at the Woodstock Centre.

MR. C. W. ROBINSON, M.P.S., who succeeds Miss M. C. Dodd as president of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, is pharmaceutical development director of Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24. Mr. Robinson studied at the college of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1933-34. After three years as a subeditor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, he took up a post as research liaison officer and head of the medical department, Bayer Pharma, Ltd., Sydney, Australia. Returning to Britain in 1945 he became secretary of the Wholesale Drug Trade Association (now the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry). He represented the Association on the grand council of the Federation of British Industries and pharmaceutical liaison committee of the Ministry of Health, as well as on other committees. He was appointed to the board of Messrs. Evans in 1950. A member of numerous pharmaceutical and industrial committees, he was a founder-president of the section of industrial pharmacists of the International Pharmaceutical Federation, and is a member of the British Pharmaceutical Codex and British Veterinary Codex revision committees. He was president of the Square Association, 1958-59.



OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. A. E. HONEYMAN (managing director, the Mentholatum Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks) left London on June 7

to visit the headquarters of the parent company in Buffalo, N.Y., for discussions on future marketing and development plans.

BUSINESS CHANGES

DALMAS, LTD., have transferred their London depot to Block M, Avon Trading Estate, Avonmore Road, W.12 (telephone: Fulham 0207).

V. & J. DOWDLE, LTD., are shortly opening a pharmacy at 91 Broughton Avenue, Blaenymaes, Swansea.

MR. NORMAN PURDIE, M.P.S., has opened a pharmacy at 48 Magdalene Drive, Edinburgh, 15, and closed his former one at 131 Liberton Brae.

Appointments

CUPAL, LTD., Blackburn, have appointed Mr. Peter Bramley East Midlands area representative, and Mr. John Brien in a similar capacity in Northern Ireland.

DR. ANTHONY MICHAELIS (editor of *Discovery*) is joining CIBA, Ltd., as director of information on August 1. Dr. Michaelis will assume world-wide responsibility for the scientific public relations of the company. His work will include disseminating information to the scientific Press in the field of dyestuffs, plastics, adhesives and pharmaceuticals.

NEW COMPANIES

GLENWOOD LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: John R. Cockton and Alan D. Mott. R.O.: 21 Jockeys Field, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

W. RAYNOR (CHEMIST), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of general chemists, etc. Subscribers: Wilfred Raynor, M.P.S., and Yvonne S. Raynor. R.O.: 10 Park Square, Leeds, 1. Wilfred Raynor is first director.

J. T. ROBERTS CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, etc. Directors: Joseph C. T. Roberts, Joseph M. H. T. Roberts and John C. T. Roberts. R.O.: West Farm Avenue, Longbenton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 6.

LIQUATONE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £900. To acquire letters patent, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Archibald T. Thomas, Irene Thomas and Dr. Jendrich H. Tintner. R.O.: 39A Alton Road, London, S.W.15.

R. G. SPENCER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To buy and sell either by wholesale or retail, shaving appliances, soaps, creams and cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: Harry Langworth and Richard G. Spencer. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. R.O.: 21a Harbury Road, Birmingham, 12.

ARTHUR GRUNDY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To acquire the business of a chemist formerly carried on by the late Arthur Grundy at 74 Milton Road, Sneyd Green, Stoke-on-Trent. Elsie Grundy, 239 Birches Head

Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, is the first director. R.O.: 74 Milton Road, Sneyd Green, Stoke-on-Trent.

DON LOPER (ENGLAND), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of importers and exporters of and dealers in soaps, perfumery and cosmetics, etc. Directors: Don Loper, Charles C. Northrup, Frederick R. Mullally and David Wynne-Morgan. R.O.: 12a Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

H. P. L. PROPERTIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. To acquire and manage premises in Oxford or elsewhere in order to provide consulting rooms and offices for ophthalmic, medical, surgical

and clinical specialists, etc. Directors: Arthur C. S. Houlton, Victor B. Purvis and John P. F. Lloyd. Solicitors: G. V. Treloar, 6 King Edward Street, Oxford.

Company News

Previous year's figures in parentheses

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO. (HOLDING), LTD.—Group profits for the year ended March 27 advanced to £237,364 from £83,434 for 1958-59, after allowing for tax of £220,911 (£33,192). Dividends paid during the year totalled 17 per cent., of which an interim of 7½ per cent., was paid prior to a one-for-three scrip issue (against a total of 15 per cent.).

IN PARLIAMENT

By a MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM was asked by **LORD FRASER OF LONSDALE** on June 1 if the Government would set up a Royal Commission or other appropriate body to inquire into the salaries and conditions of work of the professional persons covered by the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Bill, in view of the fact that there had been a Royal Commission on doctors' remuneration. **VISCOUNT HAILSHAM** stated that the special circumstances which led to the setting up of the Royal Commission on doctors' and dentists' remuneration had no application to the professions covered by the new Bill. The remuneration and conditions of service of members of the professions employed in the National Health Service were negotiated by Whitley Councils, and the Government considered that the normal opportunities for negotiation provided by the machinery were fully adequate for that purpose. **LORD FRASER** said it looked like one law for the doctors and another law for the supplementary workers, without whom the doctors would be powerless to do their jobs. **LORD TAYLOR** pointed out that there were Whitley Councils for the doctors but that that fact did not stop the setting up of a Royal Commission. The supplementary professions were in an infinitely worse financial position than doctors and the value of their work was very great and their remuneration very poor. **LORD HAILSHAM** said that since October 1959 the National Health Service salaries and sessional fees of six of the seven professions covered by the Bill had been increased. **BARONESS WOOTTON** asked for the criteria which determined whether a dispute about the remuneration of a particular profession should be settled by a Royal Commission or by some body of lesser eminence. **VISCOUNT HAILSHAM** said that a Royal Commission should be invoked only when the ordinary machinery was either not working or would not work. **LORD STONHAM** asked if Lord Hailsham was aware, "as we who have charge of hospitals are aware," that these people were disgracefully under-paid, a fact that created great difficulties in the running of hospitals.

G.A.T.T. Tariff Conference

MR. DUDLEY WILLIAMS asked the President of the Board of Trade what was the policy of the Government with

regard to the 1960-61 General Agreement on Tariff and Trade Conference. **MR. F. J. ERROLL** (Minister of State, Board of Trade), in a written reply on June 1, stated that the Government welcomed the initiative of the United States Government that led to the calling of the forthcoming conference. They hoped that negotiations at the conference would lead to substantial reductions in tariff barriers. The United Kingdom would enter into negotiations with the United States and the European Economic Community, and would be ready to exchange important tariff reductions over a wide range of imports for comparable reductions in foreign tariffs. In the negotiations the United Kingdom would keep in close touch with members of the Commonwealth and in the European Free Trade Association.

Committee on Consumer Protection

In response to a request by **MR. F. NOEL-BAKER** on June 2, **MR. JOHN RODGERS** (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade) gave details of the organisations that had submitted written evidence to the Committee on Consumer Protection. They included the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, Association of Scientific Workers, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Home Office, Institute of Weights and Measures Administration, Ministry of Health and the Proprietary Association of Great Britain. Replying to **MR. G. DARLING**, **MR. NOEL-BAKER** stated that the committee had a long and complicated job and he did not expect the report "within a year or two."

Killing Wood Pigeons

MR. G. S. DE FREITAS asked the Minister of Agriculture on June 2 if he was aware of the possible danger to animals in the use of crops treated with narcotics for the purpose of killing wood pigeons. **MR. J. HARE** (Minister of Agriculture) replied that he was aware of the possible danger to animals from crops treated with narcotics. So far their use had been restricted to official experiments in which treated wheat had been laid and some 300 wood pigeons and about fifty other harmful birds caught. No animals had been reported as affected during any of the experiments.

BRANCH EVENTS

PORTSMOUTH

First Woman in the Chair

Mrs. Mary Yoward was chosen as first woman chairman of the Portsmouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Branch's recent annual meeting. Mr. R. J. Berry (retiring chairman) said that, as more women were taking an active interest in pharmacy, he was sure that Mrs. Yoward would not be the last to hold that office. Mrs. Yoward's husband, Mr. A. C. Yoward, was elected secretary. After thanking members for their support during the year, Mr. Berry was handed a cheque for £60 by Mr. C. J. Price (social secretary) which is to be forwarded to the Society's Benevolent Fund. Besides Mrs. and Mr. Yoward, other officers elected were:—*Vice-chairman*, Mr. N. Francis; *Treasurer*, Mr. G. Tatford; *Committee*, Mrs. D. Bradburn and Messrs. R. J. Berry, W. M. P. Clarke, A. Jenkins, E. C. Pomeroy, W. Morley, D. Mulholland and M. Woolgar.

MANSFIELD

A Great Pharmacist

THE development of pharmacy over the years had placed an ever-growing responsibility on the shoulders of the pharmaceutical chemist, COUNCILLOR C. STONE (mayor of Mansfield) told members of the Mansfield and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at the branch dinner recently. He congratulated members on the very high standard which their branch and Society had attained and said that by their skill, qualifications and patience, pharmacists had made a very useful contribution to the well-being of the community. Replying, MISS M. A. BURR (a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society) said the Branch had always made a valuable contribution to the work of the national Society and she paid tribute to "one of the greatest pharmacists of our age," the late Mr. P. D. J. Spaanderman. Miss Burr hoped that the fund opened in his memory would be a fitting tribute to "this great man." She said he had made a great contribution to pharmacy of today, which would have its effect on pharmacy of the

future. Mansfield branch, she stated, was almost invariably, forcibly represented at the annual general meeting and the branch representatives' meeting in London, and as a branch, they played their part to the full, Miss Burr drew attention to the needs of the Society's Benevolent Fund and the facilities available to the members at Birdsgrove House. MRS. ASHWORTH replied to the toast of "The Ladies" and Mr. G. P. C. VALLANCE, T.D., J.P. (treasurer of the Wholesale Photographic Finishers Association) responded on behalf of the visitors.

COVENTRY

Substantial increases demanded

A LONG discussion at the recent meeting of the Coventry Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union ended in the passing unanimously of the following resolution: "In view of the recent increases in the salaries of medical and dental practitioners in the Health Service, and in view of the likely abolition of resale price maintenance, this meeting urges the National Pharmaceutical Union to press for immediate and substantial increases in dispensing fees and the scales of on-cost due to pharmaceutical contractors in the Health Service." Later, consideration was given to the local advertising scheme and the presentation of new ideas by the representative of Charles F. Higham, Ltd., the advertising agents, and it was agreed to continue with the scheme in its present form. During the meeting Mr. H. CARSWELL paid tribute to the late Mr. W. A. Bales and the members present stood in silence.

STOCKPORT

Motoring Hints

A PARTY from Macclesfield joined the members of the Stockport and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently when Mr. R. A. BOWNER, of the North-western County Office of the Royal Automobile Club gave a talk on "Motoring." Mr. Bowner dealt with, in particular, the arrangements that were necessary when taking a car abroad and he gave the members many

useful hints on foreign travel and the servicing of cars. The talk was preceded by a very entertaining film entitled "*Coupe des Alpes, 1958*," which was made available and shown by the courtesy of the Shell International Petroleum Co.

A 30 per cent. increase

THE average attendance at the meetings of the Stockport Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society had increased by approximately 30 per cent. over previous years, stated Mr. C. MELLOR (secretary) in his report to the recent annual general meeting of the branch. The attendance at the meeting held in Macclesfield during March had been a record, with fifty members present. The many varied activities of the branch and subjects discussed over the year showed that, if an interesting programme was provided, it would always receive good support from the members. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. T. E. Apted (treasurer) Mr. G. W. YATES (social secretary) read the treasurer's report for the year, and also his own report on the social activities of the branch. Mr. D. P. ALLEN (the retiring chairman) invested Mr. R. C. BARDSLEY with the chain of office, and thanked all members for the very magnificent support they had given him during his year of office. He expressed the wish that the forthcoming year would be even more successful.

LIVERPOOL

Conference meeting progress

PROGRESS made with arrangements for the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in Liverpool in 1962 was reported at the annual meeting of Liverpool Chemists' Association and Branch on May 17. Miss M. C. DODD said that the "field committee" had booked accommodation at the leading hotels and had appointed committees. The Conference committee, of which Professor Andrew Wilson was chairman and Mr. J. Farrer Barnes was vice-chairman, would meet on June 9. Mr. J. Denver Rees invited members who wished to volunteer to serve on any of the subcommittees (reception and accommodation, entertainment, transport, publications, ladies) to send their names to him. Those who were unable to undertake any work could still subscribe to the Liverpool Conference fund. Mr. W. G. Fowler (secretary), in



The mayor of Mansfield (Councillor C. Stone) among members of the Mansfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at the annual dinner of the Branch recently. At left of front row is guest speaker Miss M. A. Burr (a member of the Society's Council).

his report, mentioned that Mr. H. Humphreys Jones (an honorary life vice-president of the Association) had been elected by the Welsh National Eisteddfod to the august body of Druids. He was the first pharmacist to be so honoured. The buffet dance organised by Mr. C. S. Cullen (social secretary) and his committee had resulted in £200 being sent to the Society's Benevolent fund. Seven joint committee meetings had been held during the year, with an average attendance of sixteen members. Mr. Rees (treasurer) reported that the Associa-

tion had about 200 members, and the branch 600. At the Association's annual meeting, Mr. C. W. Robinson was elected *President* in succession to Miss Dodd. In proposing Mr. Robinson's election, Mr. G. L. Clubb said that, up to 1959, it had been usual for the president to hold office for two years. Mr. H. W. Cottle then declined nomination for a second term because he believed that the office should go round. Mr. Cottle, who spoke next, pointed out that, in the past thirty-seven years, there had been only twenty presidents of the Association.

Mr. A. L. Saul was elected *Vice-president*, Mr. Denver L. Rees re-elected *Treasurer*, and Mr. W. G. Fowler *Secretary*. *Council*, Miss M. C. Dodd, Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh and Messrs. E. G. Bourns, G. L. Clubb, H. W. Cottle, C. S. Cullen, W. G. Fowler, W. E. Humphreys, J. C. Leigh, J. P. Murphy, A. L. Saul and W. E. Shepherd. *Auditors*: Mrs. D. H. Evans and Mr. O. J. D'Arcy. In a ballot for four members of the Branch committee the following were elected:— Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh and Messrs. H. W. Cottle, W. E. Humphreys and L. A. Butt.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Advertising Scheme Ballot

SIR,—During the past few weeks the secretaries of the National Pharmaceutical Union branches in the London area have sent particulars of a proposed advertising scheme to their members, with a request to return a postcard or to inform their secretary of their opinion. We understand that the number of replies is not yet large enough to show whether the scheme is acceptable or not. Will those who have not yet done so please give this matter their consideration and send in their replies. The local N.P.U. secretaries will most certainly appreciate their co-operation.

H. L. CROSSLEY, *Secretary*,
London County Pharmaceutical
Association

Price Maintenance Inquiry

SIR,—At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on May 18, Mr. C. E. Turner is reported (p. 643) as having asked whether the Society intended to give evidence to the "fact-finding" inquiry into price maintenance. In reply, the secretary and registrar (Mr. F. W. Adams) stated that it was not yet clear whether it would be expedient or necessary for the Society to intervene. As a member of the Society, I appreciate that the Council may have some difficulty in deciding whether intervention in a matter which is of great importance to widespread sections of trade and industry, including the manufacturer, wholesale and retail sections of the pharmaceutical trade, comes within the scope of that "object" in the Society's Charter which reads: "To . . . safeguard and promote the interests of the members in their exercise of the profession of pharmacy." If, after further consideration, the Council feels able to make an appropriate submission to the committee of inquiry (as it is quite entitled to do) its intervention on behalf of members will be welcomed and appreciated by all who are concerned with preserving the principle and practice of price maintenance. It is, however, realised that decision is entirely at the Council's discretion.

In connection with this new inquiry, Mr. Turner and other members may not be fully acquainted with the recent background of the question or aware of what has already been done by various

trade organisations, including the Proprietary Articles Trade Association—which, primarily in the interests of pharmacists in retail business, initiated an effective system of price maintenance and has for more than sixty years fought unrelentingly for its preservation. At its recent meeting the P.A.T.A. council (which represents more than 11,000 pharmacists) gave careful consideration to the implications of this new "fact-finding" inquiry into the present position of resale price maintenance. I reported to the Council that, as the Association's secretary and as chairman of the Fair Prices Defence Committee (on which both the National Pharmaceutical Union and the P.A.T.A. are represented) I was one of a deputation arranged by the National Chamber of Trade that had been received by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, who told the deputation that, while no decision had been taken, in view of the opposing views on the subject of price maintenance expressed to him, it was not unlikely that the President would institute another inquiry. The decision to do so was announced by Mr. Maudling on March 17. I also reported that, at the invitation of Mr. Robert Carr, M.P. (chairman, Conservative Party trade and industry committee) the secretary to the Stationers' Association and I had addressed a meeting of that Committee at the House of Commons; that there had been other contacts with Members of Parliament; and that the Fair Prices Defence Committee had appointed an "action committee" to deal with matters calling for urgent attention. The P.A.T.A. council has considered drafts of the questionnaires which the Board of Trade send to manufacturers and retailers in connection with the inquiry, and has submitted comments on the documents and suggested certain amendments. The Council has also offered to assist the Board in the distribution of the questionnaires to the Association's members—an offer that has been accepted.

In due course a representative number of pharmacists and manufacturers will be asked to answer the questions contained in the inquiry committee's "fact-finding" questionnaires relating to the particular classification of goods in which they, as manufacturers or distributors, are interested—the emphasis

is on "facts," not opinion! Although individual manufacturers and retailers who receive the questionnaires have the responsibility of answering the questions contained in them, the N.P.U. and the P.A.T.A. will ensure that basic factual information of a general nature regarding the background of price maintenance and price cutting in the pharmaceutical trade is circulated at the appropriate time. While the "fact-finding" committee is busy with its deliberations, co-ordinated measures to educate parliamentarians and other "opinion-forming" sections of the community will be formulated. The president of the P.A.T.A. (Mr. John Boucher, M.P.S.), has assured members that they will be kept informed on matters relating to the inquiry, and has expressed the Council's confidence that the "facts" to emerge from it will demonstrate once again that the price maintenance system is not only essential to the well-being of the pharmaceutical trade but, as has been shown before, is in no wise contrary to the public interest.

H. E. CHAPMAN, *Secretary*,
Proprietary Articles Trade Association

The Country Chemist

SIR,—The report of the resignation of Mr. George (C. & D., May 7, p. 527) said that three local doctors had been asked to take over the dispensing pending the making of further arrangements. I hope we are told in due course what those further arrangements are. The mile limit is surely an anachronism. It has been in existence, I think, since about 1912, and, whilst there may well be still some really distant places, there are many where patients for whom doctors dispense are within very short journeys, by public transport, of pharmacies. Most farmers nowadays have motors, not to mention the general increase in private transport of all kinds. Some doctors seek to get rid of dispensing, others to hold on to it for profit. The aim should be to eliminate the dispensing doctor or as nearly as possible. Converting the one-mile limit into one of two or even three miles would do much to further that end. And it is merited by the transport evolution of the past twenty years.

J. WILKINSON,
Wilsden, nr, Bradford

EXPANSION PLANS

R. P. SCHERER, LTD., are proceeding with the reconstruction of their Slough factory for the utilisation of new developments in connection with the manufacture of rotary die gelatin capsules. The work is expected to be completed by July.

THE Equipment Development Fund for Algeria announced in Paris recently that the Unilever Group would build a plant in Algeria to produce detergents. Funds will be provided by the Dutch company Unilever N.V. and by the French affiliates of the group, Savannories Lever of Paris and Thibaud, Gibbs, Fragon et Cie of Paris. The plant is to be erected near Algiers and is scheduled to start production by the end of next year. It will produce, among other things, tooth-paste, soap and other toilet articles for which Algerian demand is expected to double.

ARISING out of the decision by the Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., to expand their marketing activities in Australia (C. & D., April 30, p. 504), the company state that their agreement with The British Drug Houses (Australia Pty.), Ltd., who have been handling all sales of Messrs. Distillers' pharmaceutical products throughout Australia, will be affected. In order to obviate any hiatus in distribution, Messrs. B.D.H. (Australia) are to continue to sell Messrs. Distillers' pharmaceuticals until early next year. Meanwhile the latter company are taking over 10,000 sq. ft. in a new office in course of construction in Sydney. Sub-agents are being appointed to complete the marketing network throughout Australia and Mr. W. G. Poole has been promoted to general manager of the new organisation. Mr. Poole, who is an Australian pharmacist and a barrister-at-law, spent some years with Distillers Biochemicals Co. in England before returning to Sydney in September 1959. A new company is being formed in New Zealand also.

THE United States chemical company, E. I. Du Pont Nemours, is negotiating with two big Japanese compan-

ies, on a fifty-fifty partnership basis, for an expansion of its activities in Japan. The company's president (Mr. C. Greenwalt) said recently that there were Japanese Government restrictions "in several ways" which prevented Du Pont from trading with Japan as much as it would like, but the company had a "substantial" export business to Japan. Earlier, Mr. M. Campbell (director of the company's international department), said Du Pont was "impressed with opportuni-

ties in Japan," and a number of possibilities were under active consideration. He said it was too early to disclose details. He said the concern's growing interest in Europe was not the result of the Common Market development. "We decided to accelerate activity in Europe, and we thought that by manufacturing there we would be able to participate in those markets far better than by shipping goods from the United States," Mr. Campbell said. A big new plant at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, would go into operation for Du Pont on July 26.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

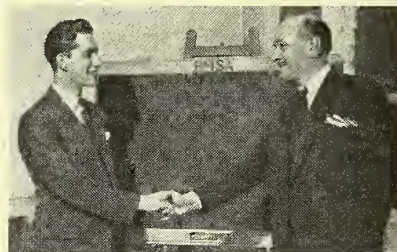
Celebrating a Record.—A cocktail party and exhibition were held recently at Eagle Steelworks, Heywood, Lancs, to celebrate another record-breaking trading year by N. C. Brown, Ltd., manufacturers of steel storage equipment. The party was attended by about 300 industrialists of the North-west and by the mayors of Heywood and Middleton. The exhibition showed equipment of the company and its suppliers.

Australian Debut.—Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 160 Piccadilly, London, W.1, recently completed an agreement with Riley-Williams (Distributors) Pty., Ltd., Fairfield, Victoria, Australia, for the latter to act as selling and distributing agents for Old Spice in Australia. Mr. B. M. Cloke (export manager), who returned recently from a round-the-world trip to various overseas markets, reports enthusiastically on the reception of Old Spice by Australian men.

Laboratory Ware for Russia.—Quick-fit & Quartz, Ltd., Stone, Staffs, are to take part in an exhibition arranged by the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association, to be held in the Polytechnical Museum, Moscow, June 18-29. It will be the first time that British laboratory glassware has been exhibited in Russia. Mr. E. L. Harrison (sales director of the company), who will be in Moscow for the duration of the exhibition said: "We have been advertising in Russian technical journals for some time. We hope that this exhibition will be the starting point for the export of British laboratory glassware to Russia."

Fire Risks Reduced.—As part of safety regulations, many gangways and stairs in plants at the Billingham, co. Durham, works of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., are guarded by handrails. Installing and maintaining the handrails are safety hazards in themselves, involving arc welding and sparks falling close to the plants. To reduce the danger the works has designed a welding box that slips over the handrail before welding and catches the sparks. The opening of the box is as small as is practicable for carrying out the work, and what little arc flash escapes from the box is largely screened by the body of the welder and a mate holding a cloth screen.

Notice Boards for Medical Students.—At a meeting of secretaries of the British Medical Students' Association in London on May 3, Mr. J. H. Bootes (vice-president of the Association and chairman of its London region) accep-



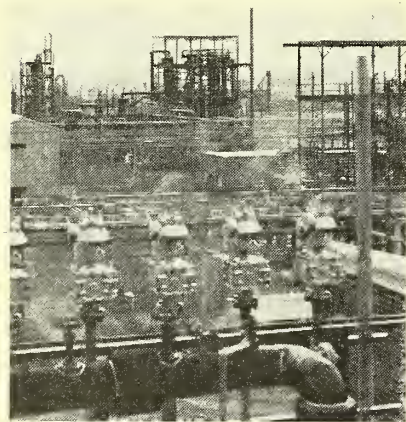
Mr. Reginald George (managing director, Ortho Pharmaceutical, Ltd.) with Mr. J. H. Bootes (St. Bartholomew's Hospital, vice-president, British Medical Students' Association) on the occasion of the presentation by Messrs. Ortho of notice boards to twenty-eight member schools of the Association.

ted from Mr. Reginald George (managing director, Ortho Pharmaceutical, Ltd., Saunderton, Bucks) twenty-eight notice boards which the company is providing to the twenty-eight member schools throughout Great Britain. Mr. George said that they were offered as a symbol of the company's real interest in student activities and education. He saw a call for the closest association between the pharmaceutical industry and medical teaching, particularly among that section of the industry which, like his own company, derived its developments from original research.

Outing to Blackpool.—Three hundred members of the staff of James Woolley Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, and friends, attended the company's social outing and dance at Blackpool recently.



A special train picked up members from the branches of the company at Stockport (J. C. Arnfield & Sons, Ltd.) and Manchester; they were joined at Blackpool by members of the Preston branch, opened in February 1959. The outing was an extension of the social activities organised by the social committee whose chairman over the past fourteen years has been Mr. G. S. Woolley (chairman and managing director of the company).



Part of the newly completed Maydown Works of the Du Pont Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., near Londonderry, for the manufacture of neoprene synthetic rubber. It is owned and operated by the Du Pont Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY SILENT ON CENTRAL STERILISATION

How the Society can encourage research

THAT no reply had yet been received to the letter asking for a further meeting with the Ministry of Health to discuss the pharmaceutical implications of the establishment of central sterilisation departments was reported to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at its meeting on May 31 and June 1. Reference was made to circulars recently sent out by the South-east Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board to hospitals within the region asking for the name of the member of the medical staff who would be given responsibility for hospital sterilisation services. The Council agreed to send a letter to the Regional Board expressing the Society's opinion as conveyed to the Ministry.

The report of the annual meeting of the Society was presented, and attention was called to the approval by the meeting of the following amendment to paragraph seven of the Statement on Matters of Professional Conduct:—

Delete the words "or in a Press announcement in association only with wording which would normally appear on a professional or business visiting card."

The Council formally approved a motion that the amendment should now be made.

Advisory Committee

The report of the first meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, held on April 13, was received. It was noted that the responsibilities of the department included scientific publications, the laboratories, the collection of materia medica, exhibitions, post-graduate courses, and pharmaceutical research. The Committee suggested how the Society could play a more active part in encouraging research by providing expert advice to pharmacists wishing to undertake investigations and by organising collaborative work and by arranging informal discussions. The laboratories had to undertake a variety of work for the Society's publications and to deal with current problems, and so could not undertake long-term research projects.

During March a meeting attended by thirty pharmacologists and pharmaceutical chemists had discussed "Present and Future Diuretics." The meeting had proved successful and a second informal discussion, with analgesics as the subject, had been arranged for June. The Society's collection of materia medica and the herbarium had been rehoused and arrangements were being made so that members, students and others could take advantage of the improved facilities.

Mr. Grainger (chairman of the British section, Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission), presented a report on the eighth Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress, held at Nice, May 6-9, at which eighty-two French and 100 British members were present. On the basis of past experience, more time had been allowed for the discussion of the papers read, and that had led to a lively exchange of views.

Members of the British section were much indebted to the French section for having made the Congress possible, and for the low charge made.

A report was received of the Branch Representatives' meeting held on May 19, and note was taken of the decision of the meeting upon the Council's report on the resolutions passed at the corresponding meeting in 1959. Preliminary consideration to the matters arising from the report and the resolutions passed was given by the appropriate committees.

The following additional persons were appointed by the Education Committee invigilators for the summer examinations during June:—Mr. R. Robinson, Portsmouth; Mrs. M. N. Archer and Mr. W. A. Dotchin, Sunderland.

A letter was reported from the City of Birmingham education department stating that the department's advisory committee for applied science was being reorganised and appointed for a three-year term. The Society was invited to nominate a representative, and the Council accepted a recommendation that Mr. D. J. Crawford should be proposed for the appointment.

A report of the inspection of the school of pharmacy, Liverpool College of Technology, was received and it was noted that the inspectors had been greatly impressed by the improvements made and the general appearance of the school and its premises. The Education Committee recommended approval of the school for providing instruction for the Society's qualification for a period of five years.

The Education Committee received a report on the short course for lecturers in pharmaceutical subjects, April 19-22. The course was attended by ninety-nine teachers of whom seventy were teachers at technical schools and twenty-nine in universities. One teacher attended from the College of Technology, Ibadan, Nigeria, and one from Sydney University.

Two major topics: light absorption and rheology, were chosen to form the subject-matter for the main lectures and discussions. A request had been made for a similar course to be held in 1962.

In April it had been agreed that the continuance of agreements for the reciprocal recognition of qualifications would be reconsidered, and a letter had been sent to each of the bodies with whom the Society has such agreements asking for particulars of their normal requirements for obtaining registration. A letter was reported received from one Australian Board suggesting that the question of reciprocity between the Society and the various authorities of the States of Australia should be discussed at a conference of Pharmacy Boards arranged for August 1961, and that no action should be taken before that date. The Education Committee recommended sending a reply suggesting that the matter might be pursued by correspondence, as the Council was reluctant to defer consideration for so long a period.

Employing the Retired

A letter was received from the British Medical Association with a resolution passed at the annual conference of Advisory Councils on Occupational Health, expressing the view that professional bodies should give a lead by considering means of employing more retired men and women as research workers or consultants on a part-time basis. The Council approved the recommendation to send a reply stating that the situation did not arise or cause any problem in pharmacy, as retired pharmacists were able to obtain part-time employment without difficulty.

The president, Messrs. Brocklehurst and Hudson were appointed to form a subcommittee (in accordance with a previous decision that a subcommittee be appointed annually) in the first instance to determine a procedure, and in subsequent years to select names for consideration by the Council, for the election of honorary fellows, honorary members and corresponding members.

The Benevolent Fund and War-aid Committee's report showed that grants amounting to £362 had been made to five widows, three members and a dependant of a member. Recommendations to the Council for grants amounting to £568 to three other widows and two members were approved. The Committee endorsed the action of the chairman in authorising grants in two cases for special purposes, amounting to £29. From the Orphan Fund two grants were made, totalling £100. An application for

assistance from the War Aid Fund was deferred, and in one other case no grant was made.

The following gifts to Birdsgrove House were reported:—Burnley and District Branch: sheets and pillow cases to the value of £51; Cardiff and District Pharmacists' Association: cheque for £18 for additional furnishings in the Cardiff room. An offer to purchase a carpet had been received from the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association.

The Warden's report stated that, in the month to May 16, forty-three guests had stayed at the convalescent home for an aggregate of fifty-six weeks, against forty-four guests and sixty-one weeks in the same period a year ago. Eight contributions amounting to £31 were received from guests to supplement weekly payments. Letters of appreciation had been received from the Guild of Public Pharmacists, Liverpool Branch, after their visit to Birdsgrove House, and from guests who had recently stayed there.

It was reported that a legacy of £250 had been received for the Benevolent Fund from the estate of Mr. Samuel Relph, Westcliff-on-Sea, who died in February 1959; and that a legacy of £100 for the Birdsgrove House Fund had been received from Mr. William Gray, Luton, Beds, who died in July 1959.

The Law Committee's report showed that in April the Society's inspectors and agents visited 1,416 authorised sellers, 290 listed sellers, and 583 drug-store proprietors and similar traders. Twelve cases of alleged infringement under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, were considered, and appropriate action taken.

It was reported that the names of six former members of the Society had been restored to the Register. The Council approved a recommendation to restore three other names removed more than ten years ago. On the Committee's recommendation the Council authorised the reciprocal registration of one person under Section XIX (14) of the by-laws, and of thirty-one persons under Section XIX (16); and of four other applicants under the latter provision on submission of the necessary documents and fees.

At the beginning of the meeting Mr. G. H. Hughes (the retiring president) formally welcomed the return to the Council table of the five re-elected members, and extended warm wishes to Messrs. Chamings and Ridehalgh, the new members on their first appearance. He also referred to the two members not re-elected, Messrs. H. Jarvis Graves and G. Hinchliffe, to whom thanks were due for their services, and said the Council would wish to associate themselves with the expression of sympathy sent to Mr. Hinchliffe on his recent bereavement. Messrs. Ridehalgh and Chamings acknowledged the chairman's welcome.

The New President

Mr. Hughes proposed from the chair that Mr. Reid should be elected *President* of the Society for the year, and the motion was received with acclamation. MR. REID, on taking the chair, thanked the Council for the honour done to him, and handed to Mr. Hughes a replica of the presidential badge as a memento of his year of office. MR. W. J. TRISTRAM proposed that Mr. Grainger should be elected *Vice-president*. Most of them, he said, had been Mr. Grainger's colleagues during the six years of his membership of the Council, and they would all agree that he had given great service to pharmacy in this country, particularly as chairman of the Public Services Committee. MR. HESELTINE seconded and the motion was carried unanimously. THE PRESIDENT, congratulating Mr. Grainger, associated himself with Mr. Tristram's tribute, and MR. GRAINGER promised full and loyal service to the Council.

MR. H. STEINMAN, proposing the re-election of Mr. Howells as *Treasurer*, thought that the number of years that Mr. Howells had served in that capacity must soon be approaching a record in the Society's history. MR. HESELTINE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. MR. HOWELLS, in acknowledgment, said that in terms of

years he had not yet created a record as treasurer of the Society, for Daniel Bell Hanbury (1852-68) had served for sixteen years against his own thirteen.

The secretaries were reappointed, and standing orders were adopted.

Staff Appointments

Mr. D. F. Lewis, F.P.S., who has been a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's administrative staff for ten years, has been appointed *Assistant Secretary* of the Society. The post has been vacant since the death of Mr. A. J. Plowright on January 1.

Mr. S. C. Jolly, M.P.S. (assistant director, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences), has been appointed *Editor* of the *British Pharmaceutical Codex* and *British Veterinary Codex*. The change has been made to relieve the former editor, Dr. K. Capper (director of the Department) of immediate responsibility for those publications in view of his increased duties arising out of the development of the department.

LECTURES UPON PHARMACY OF SOLUTION IN WINE

By William Cullen, circa 1760

Vinum Millepedatum, E.

Where millipedes are of service, this is a good way of exhibiting them.

Vinum Viperinum, L.

This is inserted only in compliance to vulgar prejudice.

Tinctur. Cephalica, E.

This is a worthless preparation. The valerian, on which its virtues are supposed to depend, is in too small a quantity.

Tinctura Stomachicos, E.

This is a disagreeable farrago and ought to be avoided in practice.

Tinctura Aromatica, L. & Ed.

This is intended to supply the place of a Dram, giving large shares of the aromatic in a given quantity of spirit—perhaps the combination of several aromatics here is very useful, for it is probable that after the menstruum is saturated with one aromatic, it will still extract as much of another as if the first had not been added.

Tinct. Cort. Peruv.

It will always be difficult to give a sufficient dose of the Bark in this form without giving too great a quantity of spirit.

Tinct. Fuliginis L. & E.

What the virtues of soot are I don't know, but of this I am certain, that ye weak impregnation of this tincture cannot have much power. It would be proper here to employ alcohol as a menstruum.

Tinct. Japonica, L.

This deserves the praises Dr. Lewis has bestowed on it. It is an elegant and efficacious medicine and more accurate than our Conf. Japon.

Tinct. Valerian.

This may be a convenient formula, tho' it never can be an efficacious medicine, for valerian may be given in powder in half-ounce for a dose.

NEW BOOKS

Doctors' Commons

PAUL VAUGHAN, *William Heinemann*, 15 Queen Street, London, W.1. 8 × 5½ in. Pp. 254. 18s.

THIS is the story of the British Medical Association from its beginnings in 1832 as a small provincial society to the present day with a membership of over 71,000. Pharmacists will be interested in the chapter Quacks and Cures written of course from the B.M.A. viewpoint, of the activities that culminated in the production of the two publications *Secret Remedies* and *More Secret Remedies* and the later legislation controlling the advertising and sale of proprietary medicines. The author has produced a very readable account ranging widely on subjects so diverse as the branding of men who seriously flouted army discipline, "maternity" and Epstein and the Danckwerts' award.



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6565

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

ESTABLISHED 1859

An Approach to Chemical Hazards

To the pharmacist the standards applied to a label on a container are just as important as those concerned with the preparation to which they refer.

To the manufacturer the label may be not only a means of enhancing his product but also the only satisfactory way of carrying out obligations imposed upon him by common law. That responsibility was referred to by Mr. W. M. Diggle (secretary of the marking of containers committee, Association of British Chemical Manufacturers), in a paper given at a recently held National Industrial Safety Conference of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. During the late 1940's, concern was expressed about the multitude of new chemicals that were becoming used in small factories and warehouses. Many of those substances were unlabelled, and inevitably accidents occurred. That was not only because the persons handling them were not aware of the hazards of the materials, potential or otherwise, but because often they were not aware of the name of the material they were handling.

Prompted by the authorities, the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers readily agreed to undertake to consider the problem, and the outcome was a scheme of warning labels described in a manual, "Marking Containers," published in 1953. A second edition was issued in 1958, and in the meantime (in 1956) a companion volume, "Marking Techniques"—describing the techniques that may be used to apply labels to all types of containers—appeared.

The scheme devised by the Association has been restricted in two ways. It is limited to the home market and to trade in bulk chemicals within the industry (not small retail containers). The scheme applies to containers above 6 pints or 8 lb. capacity, but does not include road and rail tank wagons or gas cylinders. For special purposes, such as small quantities of reagents for use in laboratories, there are special arrangements.

The success of the scheme has, in large measure, rested upon the uniformity of design, layout and subject matter of the label, which is built up in five sections. The first is the name of the product (chemical name preferred); the next section indicates the degree of hazard by the use of signal words ("Danger", "Warning" and "Caution"—and, when law demands, the word "Poison" also). There follow the precautions to be taken, and finally an indication of the necessary immediate action or first-aid in case of an accident.

The scheme has not remained static, but has been expanded and modified to keep up to date with the needs of industry and its customers.

Members of the A.B.C.M. who have contributed to the success of the scheme must be congratulated on their achievement. The scheme, whilst discharging in a satisfactory way the common law obligations of a manufacturer of a hazardous products, has proved to be flexible and so successful that, in the twelve years since the idea germinated, there has been no suggestion of a need for legislation on the subject.

It is unfortunate that the committee has not considered it practicable to include in the scheme labels to cover, at any rate adequately, user hazards, nor the consumer hazards of retail products. As Mr. Diggle stated: "Even a chemical manufacturer cannot be expected to know all the uses to which his products may be put by his customers."

Twofold Opportunity

THE urgent need of attracting students to pharmacy is a problem that has been raised both inside and outside the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and in 1961 a peak number of young people will be choosing a career for the first time. If pharmacy is to obtain its share of recruits, then it must make its claims known among those young people. We trust, therefore, that the Society's Council—and its publicity subcommittee—have placed on their agendas for active consideration the programme of activities of the Commonwealth Technical Training Week that is to take place early in the summer of 1961.

The suggestion to hold the week was made by the Duke of Edinburgh who, when he was in Australia, saw a State apprenticeship week in operation and felt that it embodied a conception that could be immensely valuable throughout the commonwealth. The object of the Week is to stimulate a community awareness of responsibility towards young people entering employment; to stress the importance of schemes of induction and training—both for the benefit of individual firms and in the interests of the young people themselves; to give increased opportunity to young people to learn of the opportunities available for training and education; and generally to emphasise the significant place of the young worker in society. The Week is intended to cover all forms of training for employment, including training for commerce and the professions. During that week—from May 29 to June 4, 1961—local authorities, colleges, and employers are being asked to co-operate and provide exhibitions, displays, lectures and films. Thus a twofold opportunity is provided to pharmacy: To encourage new recruits for the profession; and to enable members to give a reminder to the public—which reputedly has a short memory—that pharmacy has important professional and technical aspects.

Individual branches of the Pharmaceutical Society could emulate the West Hertfordshire Branch, whose members are to arrange special displays in January 1961 to illustrate the scientific and practical aspects of pharmacy (see *C. & D.*, June 4, p. 669). Where possible local manufacturers of pharmaceutical products should combine with pharmacists in retail shops and in hospitals to emphasise the diverse aspects of the profession. We urge all sections of the profession to grasp the opportunity and turn it to account.

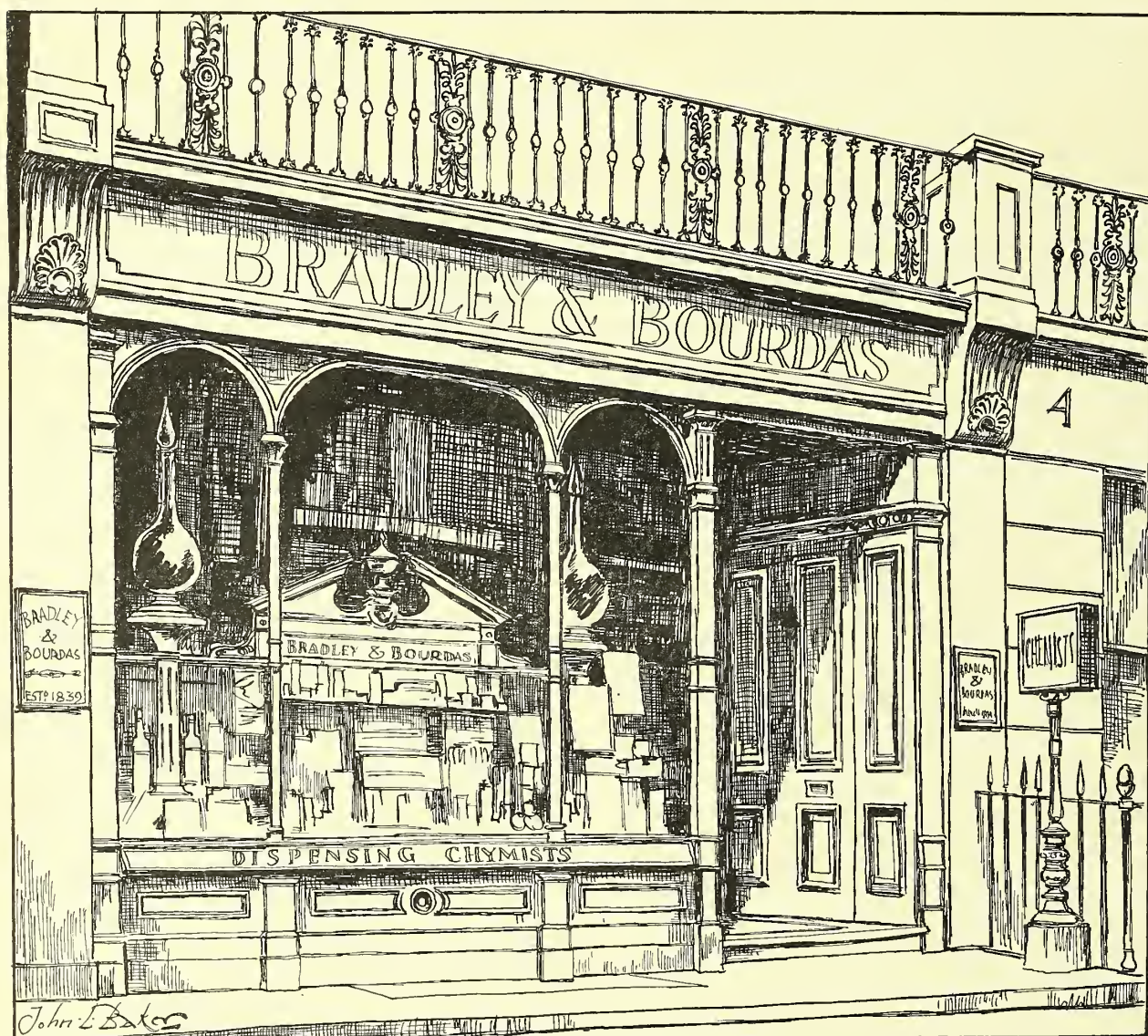
Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

JUNE 17 is the centenary of the birth of William Henry Perkin, son of Sir William Perkin. Born at Sudbury, Middlesex, he demonstrated at an early age an aptitude for practical chemistry. After studies at the Royal College of Science, he went on to further work under Wislicenus and von Baeyer in Germany. In 1887 he was appointed professor of chemistry at Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, where he investigated the molecular structure of the plant base herberene, and carried out work on strychnine. Becoming professor of organic chemistry at Owens College, Manchester, in 1892, he organised a school for research and built new laboratories. Among the more important results

of his work there were the masterly syntheses of camphoric acid, limonene, sylvestrene, terpineol, and an investigation of the terpene group constituents of essential oils. Of particular importance to industry were his contributions to the chemistry of dyes, a method of making artificial rubber, and the non-flam process of permanently fireproofing cotton goods. "Pa Perkin" was a lucid teacher, and when he became Waynflete professor of chemistry at Oxford in 1912 he raised the status of chemical teaching there as he had at Manchester. He was responsible for the fine laboratories fronting on South Parks Road which were opened in 1915. In collaboration with F. S. Kipping he wrote works on practical, organic, and inorganic chemistry. He was president of the Chemical Society, 1913-15, a Longstaff medallist, and Davy and Royal medallist of the Royal Society, on whose Council he served for some years.

PHARMACIES OF BRITAIN



THE PHARMACY AT 43 WARWICK WAY, LONDON, S.W.1

In 1839 John Bradley opened at No. 11 (now 7) Warwick Way, London, S.W.1, opposite the premises depicted above. In 1848 he was joined by Isaiah Bourdas, previously an assistant with Godfrey Cook, Conduit Street. The partnership lasted until 1860, when Mr. Bradley retired, and Mr. Bourdas and his son went into partnership. The business moved to its present address in 1878. When Mr. Bourdas died in 1887 his son took control until 1900, when a grandson was taken into partnership. In 1907 the grandson became sole owner, and in 1929 the business was acquired by Savory & Moore, Ltd. The original fittings remain.

PHARMACY AMONG THE SKYSCRAPERS

Some impressions from an American
holiday won as a prize

HARRY RIDEHALGH

MY wife and I have just returned from our holiday in New York which was the first prize in the Scotties window dressing competition, 1959, in which I was the fortunate winner.

The holiday was the most fabulous, most exciting we've ever had. The prize said "V.I.P. treatment throughout." That we got, and I can recommend it. Wherever we "arrived" there was someone with a large car to meet us, and we would be taken on a sight-seeing drive before being deposited at our hotel—in New York it was the Waldorf Astoria—where there would be flowers for my wife. The public-relations people of the Scott Paper Company—the American "half" of the Bowater Scott Corporation, Ltd.—were so helpful. We were there over Easter, and Easter Sunday was a "free" day, which we were spending with relations but, with the room-service breakfast, there was a bulletin from our friends giving times of services in the various churches, the time of the Easter Parade, and a corsage of orchids for my wife to wear in the Parade. Everything possible was done to make our stay enjoyable and memorable.

Larger than Life

Everybody must have seen New York on the screen, but even so, the size of everything staggered me. Everything is larger than life. The huge buildings look almost brand new. The food is fabulous. I imagine we were only taken to the glossiest places, but the meals we had will live a long time in our memories. We naturally had some obligations to the Scott Paper Company, and we had a day being photographed in various places—on top of the Empire State Building, in front of the Rockefeller Center, in a supermarket, and finally in the cabin of the "Queen Mary," where they gave us a champagne and caviar going-away party. I cannot speak too highly of those delightful young men, Bill White, John Harvey, Ed Maas and John Barnhill. They made our holiday quite unforgettable.

In New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington, the only cities we were able to visit, I didn't have as much time as I would have liked to visit pharmacies. I didn't see or speak with many, so perhaps I mustn't generalise, but American pharmacists seem to be divided sharply into three groups. There is the very ethical, "prescriptions only" pharmacy, called an apothecary shop. The apothecary shops do staggering numbers of prescriptions, are staffed completely with battalions of registered pharmacists and they just churn out prescriptions all day. There are very few of them. They are able to operate in that manner because the prescriptions flood into them from doctors whose "offices" are situated in the same building. The apothecary shops cannot be considered as typical.

Pharmacists in the second group, another small class, are almost exactly like British pharmacies, with prescriptions, cosmetics, photographic department, sundries, etc., just like ours. The number of prescriptions they dispense is roughly like ours: about 1,500 a month. One finds this



Mr. and Mrs. Ridehalgh
at the top of one of
the New York "sky-
scrapers."

type of pharmacy close to, or part of, large hotels.

The third group—the vast majority—is the typical American drug store. The pharmacies of this group are large stores, on one floor, and it is difficult to imagine anything less pharmaceutical. I went into brand new ones and into old-established ones, but the picture was the same—a shrieking, chaotic mass of window stickers, posters, huge price tickets and trashy merchandise; always in the background was the smell of coffee and the clinking of crockery; and further still in the background its prescription department.

In Britain we have the large multiples, which I had always thought to be modelled on American drug stores, minus the soda fountain and snack bar. But no, there is as much difference between our multiples and American drug stores as between the hushed elegance of a Mayfair salon and a seaside Dutch auction. Our multiples are much more handsome, better laid out, with better fittings, and certainly, from the street, have by comparison, a distinguished and almost professional appearance. The American drug store has its windows plastered with posters advertising—"Try our breakfast, Waffle with Honey, Bacon and two Eggs. Toast, Coffee, all for 49c." The window displays are appalling. They are crammed full with a conglomeration of merchandise—Plush Easter bunnies; filled Easter baskets; jelly eggs; free names on chocolate eggs; cut price nylons; cheap radio sets; kitchen utensils; and amazing cut-price offers—45c size for 28c—98c size for 54c. And such an enormous range. In the supermarkets in England we're meeting price cutting of this kind on big selling "loss leaders," but in America it's spread too far. For example, a well known back and kidney pill (not a big seller): 98c size for 74c. One pharmacist I spoke to said "Prescriptions have gotten to be a side line with us; in fact, if we get one in that looks like being a bit of trouble, we send 'em somewhere else." No comment.

They Do the Business

But they do the business. The stores are busy. The average turnover of an American drug store is over £40,000 per annum, and that is a national average. In some parts of America the turnovers are much larger, while in New York City, which is over-endowed with pharmacies (there are

4,000), many of them quite small, the average turnover is £30,000 a year. From a batch of statistics I have, the choice spot would appear to be a place in North Carolina called Charlotte. There seventy-four drug stores share an annual turnover of \$20 millions, making an average turnover per store of over £90,000. The turnover of American drug stores has increased 30 per cent, over the past five years. So, while we may tend to look down our noses at the American drug store, and it is difficult not to do so, they are doing big business. They are an integral part of the American picture and are certainly well patronised.



A typical American drug store

Self-service drug stores have developed quickly over the past ten years, though in the past few years there has been a decline in the rate of progress, indicating that saturation point has almost been reached. The indication is that soon self-service will have made all the converts it is going to make, leaving untouched the pharmacist who prefers to give personal service and the stores that are too small to make self-service practicable. Today over 37 per cent, of independent drug stores use the self-service technique. Among the chain drug stores the figure is 59 per cent. In Britain we are just getting the supermarket, and a squalid nuisance they are. America has had them longer, so I inquired of American pharmacists whether they had found the remedy to combat the menace. They haven't.

Forced into Price-cutting

People the world over like bargains, and they tend, generally, to shop around for bargains. The drug stores are having to join in the price cutting war and the small drug stores are folding up. All is confusion in American pharmacy. Each State has its own laws, and rules and regulations, and they differ from one State to another—as different as chalk from cheese. Some States have Fair Trade (protected retail prices), many haven't. Bedlam reigns. A New Jersey Supreme Court (New Jersey has Fair Trade) recently ruled that a drug firm could not enforce Fair Trade in New Jersey because the company was not registered in New Jersey and did not pay N.J. State taxes. How crazy can they get?

There has been for some time a movement for a National Fair Trade Bill and, to interest and gain the sympathy of the public, a booklet is being issued to the public through the drug stores. The material in the booklet is to the point and it may prove to be useful. Here is a sample: "Everybody loves a real bargain. Nobody knows this better than the Goliaths. They advertise famous name brands at low, low prices for one reason—to make you believe they sell everything at bargain prices, so you'll do lots of your buying in their stores. But nobody likes to be fooled. Actually the Goliath makes high, high profits on off-brand merchandise to make up what he loses when he sells famous brands at low prices. Those off-brands are phoney bargains. You can buy them for less elsewhere. Don't you be fooled.

The Goliath tells you he's able to sell for less because it costs him less to run his store. Don't be fooled by the junky look of his place. In fact, many Goliaths have higher costs than the small independent. It isn't efficiency they're good at, it's price juggling. The Goliath wants all the business you're now giving to his competitors. When he and a few other Goliaths have the field to themselves, you'll pay higher prices for everything. That's the way it always is when the Giants squeeze out competitors."

An Assortment of Headaches

The American pharmacists I spoke to were rather morose and moody. They've got an assortment of headaches. They've had such a barrage of bad publicity from the Kefauver inquiry into drug trade monopolies. They're fighting like mad, at least the doctors, the big drug houses and the pharmaceutical association are fighting like mad, but I think they fear that the end result of that searching, headline-hunting inquiry will not be to their advantage.

The Kefauver inquiry is a witch hunt, and ridiculous charges have been made. One was that one of the ingredients of a widely used drug was subject to a mark-up of 7,000 per cent. The Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association moved fast to set the State newspaper readers straight on that ridiculous statement. The president of the Association, in a news release issued throughout the State, declared "A careful examination of the hearing shows that charges made against the industry are completely unfounded. Charging manufacturers with high prices by comparing the cost of raw materials with their charge for the finished product is ludicrous. Let's take an example outside the drug field: steel. 2·2 pounds of steel is worth 11 cents at the mill. Yet 0·00054 gm. of this steel in the form of fine hair spring, vibrated into the working of a good watch, is worth \$10 25 cents. Remembering they are both steel, what is the mark-up? Using the good Senator's system the mark-up of the steel hairspring would be 1,725,590,900 per cent. And just like a drug, if the watch is inaccurate it is useless. But the inaccurate drug is not only useless, it is dangerous." That's telling 'em. By the way, look what they pay for a hairspring: £3 10s.

Pharmacists themselves are doing all they can to dilute the unfortunate Kefauver publicity. Many of them are displaying posters and distributing leaflets with all goods. The general theme of the poster or leaflet is "Today's prescription is the biggest bargain in history." Today's prescription in America has an average cost of 22s., so they've got quite a task in front of them!

The Americans seem to love "polls" and a poll recently taken shows that two out of three people think the Government should control prices of drugs. Kefauver wants drugs to be prescribed by generic name, in order to cut the costs of prescriptions to the public. There is a great outcry against that from all pharmaceutical and medical sides. The main theme used is that the generic name product, which is cheaper, is not of the same quality as branded articles, and that the generic drug houses do not contribute anything to the creation of new drugs. They wait until the drug is established, thoroughly proved and tested before marketing it. None of which alters the fact that they are cheaper!

There is a Health Service of a sort in California, and the people there are urging the use of generic names, as that would effect considerable saving. The annual cost of that Health Service to the State of California is £110 millions, the drug bill amounting to £6 millions. I do not know what the members pay by way of fees, but the pharmacists who participate are paid 50 per cent. oncost, plus a dispensing fee of 8s. Nice work!

Another headache for the American pharmacist, and it is a direct consequence of the Kefauver inquiry and the unpleasant publicity regarding excess profits. Various organisations, labour union groups, etc., are operating schemes for discount medicines to subscribers. The subscriptions

are now—15s. a month for a family. One such organisation is planning to open a chain of pharmacies to dispense the prescriptions. A similar menace is mail-order drug firms offering a discount of 25 per cent. on prescriptions. There are pharmacy clubs operated by individual pharmacies for an annual subscription of 25s. They offer to supply prescriptions less 25 per cent. The drive for publicity for those various organisations is directed mainly at the elderly. Again the picture is confused. Some States permit those things, some don't. What American pharmacy needs above all else is a National Pharmacy Board.

The Diners Club, which has over a million members, is offering vitamins at discounts. The plan is operated by a New York pharmacy. An advertisement in the *Diners Club Magazine* urged members to sign up for one of three vitamin products to be mailed once a month. As an inducement they are offered the eleventh and twelfth month's supplies free of charge. Prescriptions are also included in the service at discounts of 50 per cent.

Vitamins are enormous business in the States, so much so that the hundred sizes of multiple vitamins are issued in "table bottles"—lovely elegant containers that are intended to be put on the table at meal times, everybody helping himself. In America everybody takes vitamins. Sickness is so costly that they stuff themselves with vitamins to try to keep illness away.

More headaches: In Massachusetts there is a Bill before the State to permit doctors to sell drugs. The Bill is sponsored by the State Medical Association, and is being opposed by the State Pharmaceutical Association. There is quite a tizzy going on about O.T.C. ("over the counter") goods. O.T.C. goods are products which at one time were prescription-only items but which, according to the provisions of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, have been deemed acceptable for over-the-counter sale. The food stores and supermarkets have got hold of those O.T.C. lines and are making inroads into legitimate pharmacy business.

The pattern of shopping in America is quite different from that of England. Everybody has a car; most families

have two. Shopping in a big city is murder; if you can find a parking place you pay as much as a dollar. Consequently the American housewife doesn't shop in instalments. She likes to park her car and go into one store that sells everything, and to do the week's shopping in one fell swoop. Supermarkets don't deliver.

Springing up outside most large towns and cities are shopping centres. These are one story buildings usually comprising two supermarkets connected by a row of other traders, sometimes including a drug store. And since the shopping centre is in the middle of nowhere, there is an abundance of parking space. Those shopping centres are doing big business. So far as I can gather they are built or financed by large finance houses, and let to suitable tenants. A suitable tenant is one with a million dollars in the bank and able to offer a large variety of goods. To improve their chances of getting those valuable business sites, supermarkets are buying up drug chains so that they can offer prescription service as well as everything else. On the other end of the stick, drug-store chains are buying up food stores. It's a rat race.

Among the oddities on sale in American drug stores in Iowa is antiarthritic milk. The ability of the milk to combat arthritic pain is said to be the result of an injection of a preparation of the disease organism directly into the udder of the cow. The cow's system then creates antibodies in the milk! The price is 8s. a quart.

We were very disappointed in American shops in general. The big shops in Bournemouth could wipe the floor with Fifth Avenue for layout, display, merchandise—everything about them, in fact.

The Americans are fantastically prosperous. They work hard—they play hard. I don't know what the secret is, but in my opinion it's because of "keeping up with the Joneses." They all want everything that's going. They all want new things, and they work like beavers to get them. It is not uncommon for men to have two jobs. The problem of earning big, and spending bigger, spreads prosperity all around like a forest fire. I enjoyed America.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK

Plans for the 1960 event

D. J. ETHERINGTON

THE period from Friday, June 24, until Sunday, July 3, has been selected as National Baby Week of 1960.

The event is organised annually by the National Baby Welfare Council, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. The Council was founded in 1916, and started life as the Baby Week Council. Its chief aim then was to organise baby weeks on a nation-wide scale, as a way of helping to emphasise the need for maternal and child welfare at a time when the infant mortality rate was appallingly high. In time the Council was able to carry on its work on a wider level. It then became the National Baby Welfare Council. Nevertheless, the organising of an annual baby week remains an important feature of its work.

The Council has always received a certain amount of co-operation from a small number of pharmacists and from manufacturers of baby commodities who have organised window displays or helped to run competitions. For many years *Junior Age*, the trade paper of the National Children's Wear Association, has organised window-dressing competitions in connection with Baby Week, and the Council has run, either on its own, or in conjunction with a manufacturer, various photographic competitions. In 1958 approximately forty national and provincial papers published feature-page supplements with advertisements by local firms.

Because of increased interest by many of the leading manufacturers of baby commodities stocked by the chemist, National Baby Week this year promises to be the biggest

ever. Already two national newspapers, the *Daily Express* and the *Daily Mirror*, have agreed to run feature articles at the commencement of the week, and the articles are being supported by large-scale advertising campaigns by the leading baby-goods manufacturers.

The National Baby Week Bill designed poster (in full colour) is available to all retailers, and it is expected that about 55,000 will be shown in shops selling baby commodities, as well as in clinics, etc. A twenty-minute commercial television advertising programme is planned for July 3 (5.45–6.05 p.m.); it will deal with products of the leading manufacturers.

An important part of the chemist's business now depends on the young mother, who in the early days of the baby's life is a frequent visitor to the pharmacy. National Baby Week is a unique opportunity for the chemist to feature in a window display the numerous baby products stocked (foods, toiletries, feeding utensils, and sundries). Many chemists in the country are understood to be arranging for special displays in pink and blue, and one chemist is known to be arranging for all the babies weighed in his store during baby week to be photographed at his own expense. Leading manufacturers of baby commodities are planning promotions calculated to appeal to young mother shoppers. For example, H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., London, N.W.10, are planning a nation-wide competition with substantial prizes, and Kimberly-Clark, Ltd. (makers of Kleenex baby tissues) are making special display material available.

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

ALDACTONE. — *Chemistry:* Spironolactone, a complex substance of the steroid group, chemically related to aldosterone, one of the hormones of the adrenal cortex. Aldosterone has a water- and salt-retaining action, and oedema in many patients is associated with an increased aldosterone excretion. Spironolactone blocks the action of the hormone and promotes diuresis by reducing the reabsorption of sodium and water. The drug is effective only when the oedema is due to aldosterone; when other factors result in an increased reabsorption of sodium and water, diuretics such as chlorothiazide (Saluric), hydrochlorothiazide (Esidrex, Hydril, Hydrosaluric, Direma), hydroflumethiazide (Naclex, Hydrenox, Di-Ademil), benzthiazide (Fovane), bendrofluazide (Aprinox) or Hygroton may be used.

CAMYNA. — *Chemistry:* 4-Hydroxy-2-oxo-benzoxathiol, a substance with keratolytic properties and an antiseborrhoeic action. It also has a bacteriostatic effect on the common cocci and coliform organisms found on the skin, as well as an antifungal action. A number of other preparations are used in the treatment of acne, such as Eskamel and Dermasulf; hormone products are represented by Gonadyl (gonadotrophin) and Actriol (oestriol); antibiotic preparations include Polyfax (polymyxin), Soframycin (framycetin) and Myciguent (neomycin).

CENSEDAL. — *Chemistry:* 5-Allyl-5-neopentyl barbituric acid. The pharmacological properties of barbiturates are closely linked with the chemical nature of the substituents in the 5-position. Differences exist between branched and straight chain, and saturated and unsaturated groups, and hypnotic potency may decrease if the substituent chain contains more than five carbon atoms. Censedal contains both a highly branched substituent as well as an unsaturated one, and its duration of action lies between those of amylbarbitone and phenobarbitone. Other barbiturates with substituents of this type include allylbarbituric acid (Sandoptal), aprobarbital (present in Alional and Somnifaine) and quinalbarbitone (Secondal).

HUMATIN. — Paromomycin. A water-soluble antibiotic obtained from cultures of one of the streptomycetes. It has antibacterial and amoebicidal properties, but as it is not absorbed to any appreciable extent when given orally it is of no value in systemic infections. Streptomycin is similar in that it is not absorbed orally, but its range of activity is much more restricted. Fumagillin, originally marketed as Fumidil, was an amebicide obtained from cultures of *Aspergillus fumigatus*, but had no antibacterial action.

NITOMAN. — *Chemistry:* 2-Oxo-3-isobutyl-1,2,3,4,6,7-hexahydro-9,10-dimethoxybenzo(a)quinoline. The substance does not have the indole group present in reserpine, yet it has similar central effects. The action of the drug is, however, much more specific, as it releases serotonin and nor-adrenaline mainly from brain tissue, and not from peripheral tissues. Reserpine brings about a more general release. The action of the drug is brief, compared with reserpine, which has clinical value. Because of its specificity side effects are reduced. Thus the diarrhoea caused by reserpine is associated with the release of intestinal serotonin, which does not occur to any significant extent with Nitoman, and the compound has little effect on the blood pressure. Although it has some chemical relationship with reserpine, it blocks the action of that drug, presumably by competing for the same receptor sites. Decaserpyl is an isomer of reserpine which, though more rapid in action, is mainly hypotensive; Harmonyll is a preparation of deserpidine with increased tranquillising power.

PASKALIUM. — *Chemistry:* Potassium para-aminosalicylate. The use of the sodium salt in the treatment of tuberculosis is of proved value, but the value of the drug is sometimes limited by the gastrointestinal side-effects. Previous experience in other fields has indicated that potassium salts are sometimes better tolerated than the more common sodium salts.

PASKALIUM represents an application of that experience. Other para-amino-salicylic acid compounds designed to reduce side-effects are represented by the use of enteric-coated granules or tablets. The calcium salt is available as Aminacyl, and another derivative, calcium benzamidosalicylate, is available as calcium BPAS and Therapas. Pasade contains sodium para-aminosalicylate in granules together with about 3 per cent. of a special fat.

TRESCATYL. — *Chemistry:* 2-Ethyl-isothionicotinamide, a compound related to the antitubercular drugs isoniazid (pyridine-4-carboxyhydrazide) and iproniazid (Marsilid), isoniazid's isopropyl derivative. Other drugs with an antitubercular action include pyrazinamide, thiacezone (Benzthiozone), and α -aminosalicylic acid preparations. Antibiotics with a similar action include cycloserine, kanamycin (Kannasyn), streptomycin and viomycin (Viocin, Vionactane).

VASOMED. — *Chemistry:* Triethanolamine trinitrate diphosphate or aminotrate phosphate. The compound links the three nitro groups by a two-member carbon chain to a pentavalent nitrogen, whereas in related drugs the central atom is carbon. The change in structure may be associated with the prolonged action of the drug. Bentonyl is a similar product. Triethanolamine trinitrate is available as Pracnitrona, and another compound of a similar general type is pentacrythryl trinitrate (Mycardol, Peritrate). Angised and Antipressin contain glyceryl trinitrate.

MORNIDINE. — *Chemistry:* 10-(carbamoyl-piperidinopropyl)-2-chlorophenothiazine, or pipamazinc. The phenothiazines as a group produce two main pharmacological effects: a subcortical depression, which is responsible for the tranquillising effect, and a selective depression of the vomiting centre. In pipamazinc those two actions have been separated, and the compound has a specific inhibitory action on the medullary vomiting centre. In ordinary doses, tranquillising effects are virtually absent. Other phenothiazine derivatives with increased anti-emetic and reduced tranquillising potency include prochlorperazine (Stemetil) and promethazine theoclate (Avomine). Antistaminine-derived anti-emetics are represented by cyclizine (Marzine) and dimenhydrinate (Dramamine). (Published January 2, 1960.)

NILEVAR. — *Chemistry:* 17 α -ethyl-17-hydroxy-19-norandrost-4-en-3-one, or norethandrolone. A steroid compound with a close chemical relationship to testosterone, but with a markedly reduced virilising effect. Conversely, the anabolic or tissue-building properties are increased, and norethandrolone is superior to both testosterone and the methyl derivative in promoting nitrogen retention and protein formation. The virilising action is so slight that Nilevar paediatric has been formulated for administration to children, as no premature closure of the epiphyses has been radiologically demonstrated following therapy. Other steroid compounds used for their anabolic effects are Durabolin (norandrostenedione phenyl propionate) and Anabolex (androstanolone). (Published December 7, 1959.)

ORISULF. — *Chemistry:* 1-phenyl-5-sulphanil-amido-pyrazole. In this compound the sulphonamide nucleus is attached to a five-membered heterocyclic ring, by contrast to sulphadimidine and its congeners, where the ring has six members. The change in structure is associated with an increased and extended therapeutic activity, and the drug is effective in lower and less frequent doses. Other sulphonamide products characterised by long activity include Lederkyn and Mediceil (sulphamethoxypyridazine); Madribon (2:4-dimethoxy-6-sulphanil-amido-1,3-diazine); and Bimex (sulphadimidine and sulphadimethoxypyrimidine). (Published October 3, 1959.)

PUIROMYN. — *Constituents:* Neomycin and bis (-2-hydroxy-5-chlorophenyl) sulphide. Neomycin is an antibiotic with a wide range of activity. It is not absorbed orally, and so is of value for topical application. The chlorophenyl derivative is a powerful fungicide, particularly

against monilia, a fungus which, like some others, normally has a saprophytic existence in the mouth. Systemic antibiotic therapy, by disturbing the normal bacterial balance, may lead to fungal overgrowth, and a combination of a local bactericide and fungicide affords protection against a range of surface pathogens. Neomycin is also present in Tetraset and Streptets. (Published January 2, 1960.)

SINAXAR. — *Chemistry:* 2-Hydroxy-2-phenylethyl carbamate, or styramate. A muscle relaxant which, unlike the tubocurarine-like compounds, acts on the central nervous system and affects the motor functions only. Other muscle relaxants of the group include mephenesin (Myanesin), mephenesin carbamate (Tolseram), Flexin (2-amino-5-chloro-benzoxazole) and Robaxin (2-hydroxy-3-o-methoxyphenoxypyrrol carbamate). Thiocolchicoside (Coltromyol) is a glucoside derived from a sulphur-containing analogue of colchicine, and has a similar depressive action on the central nervous system. (Published December 5, 1959.)

AMERICAN LISTED DRUGS

TALBUTAL (Lotusate). — *Chemically:* 5-Allyl-5-sec-butylbarbituric acid. A sedative and hypnotic administered orally. Available as 30-mgm., 50-mgm., and 120-mgm. tablets. *Data supplied by* Winthrop Laboratories division of Sterling Drug Inc.

TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE (Kenalog). — Previously examined for topical use, the compound is now found to have beneficial effects from parenteral administration in responsive persons. *Data supplied by* E. R. Squibb & Sons, division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

CHLORPHENOXAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Phenoxene). — *Chemically:* 2-(p-Chloro-a-methyl-a-phenylbenzyloxy)-N,N-di-methylethylamine hydrochloride. Used in the management of paralysis agitans. Dosage is 50 mgm. orally three times daily, adjusted thereafter individually. Available as 50-mgm. tablets. *Data supplied by* Pitman-Moore Co., division of Allied Laboratories Inc.

FURALTADONE (Altafur). — *Chemically:* 5-(4-Morpholinylmethyl)-3-(5-nitro-2-furfurylideneamino)-2-oxazolidinone. Clinical reports suggest the compound as a moderately effective antibacterial agent in the treatment of infectious illness. Available as 50-mgm. and 250-mgm. tablets. *Data supplied by* Eaton Laboratories.

PROTOVERATRINE A (Protalba). — *Chemically:* Protoverine (3-(d)-2-hydroxy-2-methylbutyrate 6,7-diacetate 15-(l)-2-methylbutyrate, available as 0.2 mgm. tablets. Employed clinically in the management of hypertension at dosages that must be precisely regulated. The initial oral dose is 0.2 mgm. In hospitalised patients, each subsequent dose is increased by successive increments of 0.05 or 0.1 mgm., given four times daily, until optimal hypotensive response is obtained. In the ambulatory patient the initial dosage of 0.2 mgm. four times daily is continued for one or two days, and then, if no significant reduction in blood pressure has occurred, the total daily dosage is increased by 0.2 to 0.4 mgm. *Data supplied by* Pitman-Moore Co., division of Allied Laboratories, Inc.

PROTOXYLOL HYDROCHLORIDE (Caytane). — *Chemically:* α -Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxy-phenethylamino methyl protocatechuyal alcohol hydrochloride, used principally as a bronchodilator. The drug is administered by mouth, by intramuscular or subcutaneous injection, or by inhalation. For long-term management of bronchial asthma and other chronic respiratory illnesses the dose is 2-4 mgm. orally four times daily, usually with or after meals, and at bedtime. A barbiturate or other sedative may be given concomitantly. In subacute or acute exacerbations of bronchial asthma the dose is 0.1-0.5 mgm. by muscular or subcutaneous injection, supplemented, if necessary, by inhalations of nebulised solutions four to six times daily. Available as inhalant solution (1:100); as injection solution (0.5 mgm. in 1 ml); and as 2-mgm. tablets. *Data supplied by* Lakeside Laboratories, Inc.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JUNE 8: There was little activity in any section of the markets, a holiday mood prevailing. Prices were little changed.

Among CRUDE DRUGS Brazilian MENTHOL eased slightly to 52s. 6d. per lb. in bond and for shipment. Dutch CARAWAY and Rumanian CORIANDER seeds advanced 5s. per cwt. but Indian DILL was quoted 2s. 6d. lower for spot and shipment.

In ESSENTIAL OILS *Arvensis* PEPPERMINT, of Chinese origin, was quoted sixpence per lb. lower on spot. LEMON GRASS was reduced to 11s. 6d. per lb. spot and 10s. 3d. for shipment, with new-crop, June, quoted at 10s. 6d. and June-July at 10s. 3d. Some quotations for CITRONELLA showed signs of easing.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETIC ACID.—B.P. glacial, 10-ton lots, £112 per ton naked; technical (80 per cent.) £97. Carboys are £8 and demijohns, £10 per ton extra. Single carboy lots 1s. 8d. per lb. (3s. 8d. per kilo).

ALOID. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 31s. 6d. per lb.

ANTIMONY SALTS.—CHLORIDE Sol., B.P.C. 1934, carboys, 2s. 6½d. lb.; OXIDE, B.P.C., 3s. lb. One-cwt. lots. POTASSIUM TARTRATE, 7s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM TARTRATE, 12s. 6d.

ASPIRIN. — 5-cwt. lots (in kegs), 4s. 9d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 4s. 11d. CALCIUM SALT, 12s. 6d. per lb.

ATROPINE.—Rates for 16-oz. (500 gm.):

	per oz.	per kilo
	s. d.	s. d.
ALKALOID	39 0	1375 0
METHONITRATE ..	39 0	1375 0
METHYLBROMIDE ..	38 6	1357 0
SULPHATE	34 0	1198 6

BARIUM SULPHATE. — B.P., 250-kilo lots, 3s. 3½d. per kilo.

BENTONITE.—B.P. about £770 per ton.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 11½d. per lb.; and SODIUM SALT, 2s. 9½d. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS. — Prices (per lb.) in packages over 2-lb.:—

	28 lb. to 1 cwt.	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARBONATE	20 6	20 0	19 6
SALICYLATE	20 3	19 9	19 3
SUBGALLATE	19 9	19 3	18 9
SUBNITRATE	18 6	18 0	17 6

BROMIDES. — Crystals (per lb.):—

	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.
POTASSIUM	2 6	2 5
SODIUM	2 6	2 5
AMMONIUM	2 10	2 8½

Powder is three-halfpence per lb. more, packages free, carriage paid terms.

BRUCINE. — ALKALOID and SULPHATE 100-oz. lots, 10s. 6d. per oz.

CAFFEINE.—ANHYDROUS, less than 50-kilo lots, 35s. per kilo; MONOHYDRATE, B.P., 34s.; CITRATE, 26s. kilo.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — One-cwt. lots, 4s. 3d. per lb.

CHLORIBUTOL.—28-lb. lots, 10s. per lb.

CHLOROFORM.—1-cwt. lots in winchesters, 3s. 4½d. per lb.; 56-lb., 3s. 6d. In drums, 3s. 2d. and 3s. 2½d. per lb. respectively.

CHLOROXYLENOL.—B.P., 5s. 5d. per lb for 1-cwt. lots; 5s. lb. for 1-ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home trade:—1-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4 cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.)

CRESOL.—B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

DEXTROSE. — In bulk, MONOHYDRATE, £76 per ton, delivered; ANHYDROUS, £115 per ton.

DICOPHANE (DDT). — One-cwt. lots 3s. 2d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 0½d.; 1-ton, 2s. 11d.

EPHEDRINE. — ALKALOID nominally 6s. 6d. per oz., SULPHATE, 4s. and HYDROCHLORIDE, 3s. 3d. per oz.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 270s. per gm.

ERGOTOXINE ETHANESULPHONATE.—B.P.C. (1949); 1 gm., 168s. 9d.; 10 gm., 155s. 3d., per gm.

HOMATROPINE. — 16-oz. lots (per oz.): ALKALOID, 30s. 6d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 24s. 6d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 28s. 6d.; METHYLBROMIDE, 25s. 6d. 1-oz. rates are 1s. 6d. per oz. above those rates.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. — 27.5 per cent. (by weight), £115 per ton; 35 per cent. £138 in returnable carboys.

HYDROQUINONE. — One-cwt. lots, 11s.; 1-ton, 9s. per lb.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per lb.:—

	7 lb.	28 lb.	1 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C. ..	6 9	6 4	5 11
IRON, B.P.C.	13 9	13 3	12 9
MAGNESIUM	11 6	11 1	10 8
MANGANESE, B.P.C. ..	13 11	13 5	12 11
POTASSIUM, B.P.C. ..	9 3	8 10	8 5
SODIUM, B.P.C.	7 7	7 2	6 9

IODIDES. — (Per kilo). POTASSIUM, 50-kilo lots and over 15s. 3d.; SODIUM, 20s. 6d.; AMMONIUM, 45s.

IODINE.—Resublimed in 50-kilo lots or over, 23s. 1d. per kilo. Minimum delivered rate for CRUDE is 15s. per ton.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE. — (Per gm.). 100-gm. lots, 1s. 6d.; 500-gm. 1s.; 1-kilo, 9d.

KAOLIN.—LIGHT, 60s. per cwt.; 1-ton 57s. per cwt.

LACTATES. — CALCIUM, B.P., 2s. 3d. per lb. in 5-cwt. lots and 2s. 4d. in 1-cwt. lots; CALCIUM SODIUM, 4s. 9d. and 4s. 10d. per lb.

LACTIC ACID. — B.P. 4s. 5d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 4d. for 5-cwt. lots.

LACTOSE. — B.P., in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton, delivered in the United Kingdom.

LEAD ACETATE.—B.P. crystals, 225s. per cwt.

METHOIN.—B.P., 120s. per lb.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 95s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £170 10s. per ton (£174 10s. single drum lots); 1 gall. tins 21s. per gall.

OXALIC ACID. — Manufacturers' rates for 1-ton lots, £128 10s. per ton, delivered in free kegs.

PARACETAMOL. — Minimum 1-ton, 10s., per lb.; 1-cwt., 10s. 3d.

PARAFFINS. — Prices to wholesale distributors are:—*Liquid*: HEAVY, B.P., £102 2s. 6d. per ton; LIGHT B.P., £84; *Technical White oils*, £75 10s. for the LIGHT and £89 for the MEDIUM. All in 40-50 gall. returnable loaned drums, delivered U.K. *Soft*: WHITE, medium consistency is £110 15s. per ton and soft consistency £107 7s. 6d. Yellow, £88 10s., all B.P., in non-returnable drums delivered.

PARALDEHYDE. — B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PHENACETIN. — Ice crystals in drums is 1s. 4½d. per lb. (under 1-ton lots, 1s. 7½d.). Detached crystals, 2d. per lb. above and LIQUID, B.P., ¾d. per lb. below the foregoing prices.

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS. — B.P. (s.g. 1.750) is from 7s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity. B.P. 1914, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. HYPOPHOSPHORUS, B.P.C., in winchesters is from 7s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity; drums, 7s. per lb.; 50 per cent. acid, drums, 8s. 9d.

PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—100-kilo lots, 45s. per kilo.

PYRIDOXINE. — One-kilo, £52 10s. per kilo; 10 kilos, £50 15s.

PYROGALLIC ACID. — One-cwt., pure crystals, 24s. 6d. per lb.; resublimed 26s. 6d.

QUINIDINE.—Per oz.:—

	Home Trade	500 oz.	100-400 oz.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
QUINIDINE	7 11½	8 1½	8 1½
ALKALOID	9 4½	9 6½	9 6½
GLUCONATE	6 7	6 9	6 9
HYDROBROMIDE ..	6 9	6 11	6 11
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	6 0	6 2	6 2
SULPHATE	11 2	11 4	11 4
HYDROQUINIDINE ..	8 6½	8 8½	8 8½
HYDROCHLORIDE ..			
GLUCONATE			

For export quinidine alkaloid ranges from £12 12s. 3d. to £12 17s. 4d. per kilo and sulphate from £9 10s. 5d. to £9 15s. 6d.

QUININE. — 1,000-oz. lots:—ALKALOID, 3s. per oz.; SULPHATE, B.P., 1932, 1s. 11½d.; SULPHATE, B.P., 1958, 2s. 2½d.; BISULPHATE, 2s.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 2s. 9d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 2s. 6½d.; ETHYL CARBONATE, 4s. 3d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 2s. 5d. Quantities under 100 oz. plus threepence.

RESORCINOL.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 4d. per lb.

ROCHELLE SALT.—Powder or granulated, 5-cwt. lots or over in kegs, 220s. per cwt.; 1-cwt. 222s. 6d. (bags less 5s.).

SALICIN.—Quoted at 17s. 6d. per oz.

SALICYLIC ACID.—One-cwt., 3s. 2½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 0½d. per lb.

SANTONIN. — 5-kilo lots, 400s. per kilo (11s. 4d. per oz.).

SEMICARBAZIDE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Technical grade, 15s. 8d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

SILVER SALTS. — PROTEIN, 1-cwt. lots, 8 per cent., 36s. 3d. per lb.; VITELLIN, 68s. 6d.

TEREBENE.—One-carboy lots, 4s. 5d. per lb.

TERPIN HYDRATE.—From 6s. per lb. upwards as to quantity.

TERPINEOL. — B.P. from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

THEOBROMINE. — ALKALOID in 50-kilos, 77s. per kilo.

THYMOL. — One-cwt. lots, 14s. 3d. per lb.

UREA.—Pharmaceutical grade, £60 10s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable; technical quality, £42 per ton (4-ton lots).

ZINC CARBONATE.—One-cwt. lots, 1s. 11d. per lb.

ZINC CHLORIDE. — B.P.C. cake, 5s. per lb.; sticks, 6s. 10d. TECHNICAL, 115s. per cwt.

ZINC OXIDE.—B.P. in 2-ton lots, £115 per ton.

ZINC PEROXIDE. — One-cwt. lots of B.P., 5s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC SULPHATE. — B.P., 1-cwt. lots, 1s. 10d. per lb.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot: Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR. — Kobe No. 1, 13s. 6d. per lb., in bond; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.

ALOES. — Cape primes, spot, 200s. per cwt. quoted; shipment, 197s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal. Curaçao, 500s., spot.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: — CANADA: Spot, 22s. for paper-filtered. COPAIBA: Para scarce on the spot, small lots at 7s. 9d., duty paid. PERU: Spot, 9s. 6d. in bond. TOLU (genuine as imported): small parcel on spot at 24s. per lb.; B.P., 14s. 3d.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES (t.a. 0.6 per cent.), 2s. 9d. per lb. Dutch for shipment, 2s., c.i.f. Root cleared on the spot.

BENZOIN. — Sumatra block, spot £22 to £30 as to quality.

BUCHU. — Spot rounds, 3s. 6d. per lb., shipment, 3s. 1d., c.i.f.

CALABAR BEANS. — Spot, 1s. 8d. per lb.

CALAMUS. — Root, 1s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

CALUMBA. — Root, 100s. per cwt., spot: 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder, 3s. 7½d. per lb. in bond.

CINNAMON QUILLS. — Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 6s. 0½d.; 3 O's, 5s. 8½d.; O, 5s. 5½d.; quillings, 3s. 5½d.; featherings, 1s. 11½d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar spot, 2s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 5½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Black-brilliant, 12s. 9d. per lb., spot; Peruvian silver-grey, 4s. 6d.

COCILLANA. — Bark, 2s. per lb., spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — Spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.

DIGITALIS. — *Purpurea* for shipment, 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f., as to test.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, 5s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 5s. 6d. East European not offering.

GENTIAN. — Spot: French, 155s. per cwt.

GINGER. — African, spot, 170s. June, 165s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 205s., shipment, 182s. 6d., c.i.f. Cochinchina, shipment, new crop, 160s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 175s. per cwt., spot; June-July shipment, 169s., c.i.f.

HENNA. — Indian, spot, 90s. per cwt.

HONEY. — Australian light amber, 92s. 6d. to 97s. 6d. and medium amber, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. Argentine, 102s. 6d. to 105s.; Jamaican, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian clover, 145s. to 150s., all per cwt. on the spot ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA. — Firmer, Matto Grosso 54s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Colombian, 53s. 6d., c.i.f. Costa Rican, 73s., c.i.f. Matto Grosso spot, 55s.

JUNIPER BERRIES. — Italian 90s. per cwt., spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum, spot 265s. to 285s. per cwt., No. 2, 225s.

KOLA NUTS. — Jamaican for shipment, 7d. per lb., c.i.f. African, 5½d. spot and 4d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and HYDROUS, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 230s., c.i.f.

LINSEED. — Whole, 85s. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Persian on the spot, 46s. 6d. per cwt. Block juice: Anatolian from 190s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 310s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB. — American, 4s. 9d. per lb., spot.

MACE. — Whole pale blade, 22s. per lb., spot.

MENTHOL. — Chinese, 66s. 6d. per lb., duty paid as to seller; shipment not offering. Brazilian, 52s. 6d., in bond; 52s. 6d., c.i.f.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's 12s. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 9s. 6d.; defectives, 7s. 8d.

NUX VOMICA. — Spot, 125s., cwt.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 2s. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 1s.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 6d.

ORRIS ROOT. — Florentine, 350s. per cwt.

PAPAIN. — Tanganyikan, 14s. per lb., c.i.f., for grade one, spot, 15s. Ceylon, No. 1 white, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.; brown, 10s., c.i.f.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot 5s. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 8d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 4s. 1d. spot and 3s. 9d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 475s. to 500s. per cwt. spot; 520s., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Spot, 590s. cwt.; shipment, 540s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLUM. — *Emodi*, 200s. per cwt. spot, and 185s., c.i.f., for shipment, *Peltatum*, spot value, 375s.

PYRETHRUM. — Extract, minimum, 25 per cent. w/w pyrethrins, 75s. per lb. for small lots.

QUASSIA. — Spot, 55s. per cwt., ex wharf.

QUILLAIA. — Spot whole bark, 110s. per cwt.; crushed, 145s. Whole for shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small round from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red on spot, 2s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Bulgarian, 120s.; Spanish, 165s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch 160s., duty paid. CELERY. — Indian, 142s. 6d., spot sellers; shipment, 121s., c.i.f., quoted. CORIANDER. — Rumanian, 65s., duty paid; Moroccan, 50s., duty paid; shipment, 46s., c.i.f. CUMIN. — Indian, 235s., spot; Iranian, 240s., duty paid; Cyprian, 192s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian nominal at 95s., shipment, 80s., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Chinese quoted at 105s., spot; Indian, 125s., nominal. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 54s., duty paid; shipment, 35s., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English, only small lots available from 95s. to 105s., according to quality.

SENEGA. — Spot, 18s. 6d. per lb.

SENNA. — *Timevelly* LEAVES, prime No. 1, 1s. 5d. per lb., f.a.q.; No. 3, 9d. Pods: manufacturing (f.a.q.), 9d. and hand-picked, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. Alexandria pods: Manufacturing, 1s. 6d.; new crop hand-picked, 5s. to 6s.

SHELLAC. — F.O.T.N., 200s. per cwt.; No. 1, 222s. 6d.; F.O., 232s. 6d. to 282s. 6d., spot.

STRAMONIUM. — Indian LEAVES 60s. per cwt., spot. Dutch 0.5 per cent. alkaloid 93s., c.i.f.

STYRAX. — Spot, 33s. per lb., shipment, 32s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS. — Para spot, 7s. 9d. per lb. Shipment about 7s., c.i.f. Angostura 11s.

TRAGACANTH. — No. 1 ribbon, £135 to £140 per cwt. No. 2, £125 to £130.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger on spot is 105s. per cwt.; new crop, prompt shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: Indian (with rootlets), 130s. and Belgian, 175s. per cwt. Dutch whole (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 173s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN. — Rates (per lb.) are now: — 5-cwt. lots, 23s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 23s. 6d.; 56-lb., 23s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 24s.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES'. — Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 485s.; shipment, 480s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot 410s. in bond; shipment, 405s., c.i.f. Benguela, shipment, 380s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 450s.; shipment, 380s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 490s. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 575s.; shipment, 570s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 830s., shipment, 790s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Moroccan, 6s. per lb., duty paid.

AMBER. — Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

CAJUPUT. — Spot from 9s. per lb.

CASTOR. — Home-produced B.P. oil, spot, £155 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CASSIA. — Spot, 15s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 15s., c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD. — American rectified, 6s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

CELERY SEED. — Dutch oil, 90s. per lb. and Chinese, 65s.

CHENOPODIUM. — Spot value, 36s. per lb. for original containers.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 7s. 1½d.; shipment, 6s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, spot, 6s. 3d., in bond; shipment, 5s. 11d., c.i.f.

CLOVE. — Madagascar leaf, spot, 8s. 3d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 6s. 9d., c.i.f. Rectified 87-88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud oil, English, B.P., 30s. to 31s.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. is 11s. 6d. per gall. in charged returnable drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall.

EUCALYPTUS. — Australian 70 to 75 per cent. eucalyptol on the spot is 3s. 6d. per lb. 80-85 per cent., 4s. Spanish (70-75), 3s. 6d. spot. Chinese 3s. to 3s. 6d., duty paid.

GRAPEFRUIT. — Jamaican, 15s. per lb. spot. Florida, 17s. spot.

LAVENDER. — From 24s. to 37s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — Spanish, 13s. 9d. per lb. for original drums.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 11s. 6d. per lb., and shipment, 10s. 3d.; new crop, June, 10s. 6d. June-July, 10s. 3d.

OTTO OF ROSE. — Bulgarian, 400s. per oz.

PALMAROSA. — Spot, 36s. 6d., per lb., 35s. 6d., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 42s. 6d. duty paid and 39s., c.i.f. per lb.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 12s. 6d. per lb. duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — Arvensis: Chinese spot, 37s. per lb. Brazilian, 16s. spot and shipment, 16s., c.i.f. *Piperita*: Italian "Mitcham-type" from 42s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; American, 25s. to 30s., as to origin.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay 19s. per lb., spot; shipment, 17s. 9d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry 167s. 6d. per lb.; imported, 77s. 6d. Rectified leaf, 27s. 6d. per lb. for small lots.

PINE. — *Pumilionis* on the spot is 16s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 25s.; Siberian (*abietis*), 12s. 6d. to 14s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish is 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for best quality.

RUE. — Spanish is 25s. per lb. spot.

SAGE. — Spanish, 8s. per lb.

SASSAFRAS. — Brazilian is from 3s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

SPEARMINT. — American oil from 67s. 6d. to 70s. per lb. Chinese, none available.

TANGERINE. — From 24s. to 26s. per lb., spot.

YLANG YLANG. — Spot, from 37s. 6d. to 46s. per lb. as to grade.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JUNE 7: Demand for botanicals and crude drugs was spotty. BLOODROOT declined to 80 cents a lb., down ten cents. Inactive demand forced VANILLA BEANS down to make the Bourbon \$12.50 a lb., down 50 cents; the Mexican \$12.75, down 75 cents; and the Mexican cuts \$12.50, down 75 cents. Lower among ESSENTIAL OILS were SPEARMINT OIL, \$9.75 a lb., down 50 cents, and resale LEMONGRASS OIL at \$2, down ten cents.

CUMULATIVE LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO THE C. & D. Quarterly Price List, June 1

A=Advanced; R=Reduced. ENTRIES NEW THIS WEEK ARE MARKED THUS ●

2-Minute Magic (385 DG)	57	0	28	6	9	6	1½ x 2 gross 15	0ea	..	21	0
Amphedrex (195 Brook Parker)							2 x 3 gross 24	0ea	..	33	8
tablets 25	9	0	..	..	1	2 p1s4B	2½ x 3½ gross 32	0ea	..	45	0
1000	9	0ea	..	..	..	p1s4B	3½ x 4½ gross 58	0ea	..	81	3
Andre Philippe (48 AP)							¾ gross 7	0ea	..	9	10
after shave lotion 4 oz	102	15	0	7	6	2	6				
after shave talc puffer	103	15	0	7	6	2	6				
Ann French (655 ICC)											
golden tan .. .. .	..	18	0	..	9	0	2	9	..	6	10
cleansing cream ..	..	15	9	7	11	2	6			9	0
Apiella (450 Farthing)											
clear skin lotion .. 6 oz	57	0	27	10	9	6				5½	
vitaliser Plus .. . 2 oz	252	0	122	10	42	0				9	
Aprinox (147 Boots)											
tablets 2.5 mgm .. 100	11	6ea	..	..	15	4				1	0
500	52	0ea	..	..	69	4				1	0
5 mgm .. 100	19	3ea	..	..	25	8				1	0
500	92	9ea	..	..	123	8				1	0
Ayrotabs (78 AS&Co)	50	40	0	10	0	6	4				
Ayrtol (78 AS&Co) tablets											
iron, vitamin and yeast (Ivy)	16	0	..	..	2	0					
face cloths 'Smart Set'	301	18	0	..	..	2	6				
401	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnet (617 Holloway)											
ladies brush sets Duette A11	61	4	15	4	8	11					
A13	86	4	25	2	12	11					
A14	109	0	27	3	15	11					
A15	128	0	35	0	18	11					
A16, A17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annette A29	61	4	15	4	8	11					
A30	102	0	25	6	14	11					
Juliette A31	64	8	16	2	9	6					
A32	109	0	27	3	15	11					
Colette A33	40	6	10	1½	5	11					
babies brush sets .. A27	26	10	6	8½	3	11					
A28	33	8	8	5	4	11					
A35	32	8	8	2	4	11					
gents brush sets .. A35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bar-tex (477 AF&B)											
superlens clipovers ..	..	..	..	..	7	6					
superlens sunglasses ..	..	..	..	..	7	11					
..	..	..	..	..	12	9					
..	..	..	..	..	15	11					
Becosed (901 Norton)											
elixir 16 oz	96	0	..	..	..	..	1s1s4A				
80 oz	348	0	..	..	..	..	1s1s4A				
Bedeman (102 CB)											
lemon cream shampoo	21	9	5	5½	1	0					
3 doz	3 doz	3 doz	7	7	4	0					
Bisodol (655 ICC) powder	30	15	2	3	10	2	0				
tablets 100	36	0	9	0	4	9					
Broxil (1393 BRL)											
syrup 60 mls	222	0	..	..	18	6	TS				
tablets 125 mgm .. 24	192	0	..	..	24	0	TS				
250 mgm .. 24	352	0	..	..	44	0	TS				
125 mgm .. 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
250 mgm .. 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcipen-V (147 Boots)											
125 mgm .. 60 mls	106	0	..	..	13	3	TS				
Cambison (614 Hoechst) ointment											
(distributors 621 Horlicks)											
0.25% 5 gm	40	0	9	9	5	10	TS				
20 gm	128	0	31	2	18	7	TS				
0.5% 5 gm	64	0	15	7	9	3½	TS				
20 gm	204	0	49	9	29	8	TS				
Camyna (969 Pfizer)											
tincture 20 mls	4	3ea	1	0½ea	7	6					
lotion 20 mls	4	0ea	1	0ea	7	0					
Capthrodine (211 Butler)											
16 oz	174	0	..	..	21	9					
80 oz	840	0	..	..	105	0					
Carters (1003 PP) little liver pills	9	7	2	5	4						
4 doz	4 doz	4 doz	5	2	3	0					
Chanel (247 Chanel) toilet soap,	20	8	5	2	3	0					
bath 37 10	9	6	5	6	5	6					
Chase Biocel (327 WC)											
remove cleansing cream	49	6	24	9	8	3					
skin beauty cream ..	49	6	24	9	8	3					
moisturising cream ..	49	6	24	9	8	3					
hand cream	31	6	15	9	5	3					
Choice (1388 Durazone)											
garden spray aerosol .. 6 oz	29	9	..	..	2	11					
Clearasil (1277 Vick)	..	30	10	7	8½	4	6				
Crescent (347 Dalmas)											
corn rings thin .. 12	13	8	..	..	1	7					
thick .. 12	16	0	..	..	1	10½					
bunion rings thin .. 6	13	8	..	..	1	7					
thick .. 6	16	0	..	..	1	10½					
Dalmas (347 Dalmas) first aid dressings											
wallets 12	7	0	..	..	10						
waterproof	8	6	..	..	1	0					
21	6	..	..	..	2	6					
elastic finger dressing	3	6	..	..	5						
elastic adhesive first aid											
dressing assorted	gross 6	9ea	..	..	9	6					
1½ x ¼ gross 5	0ea	..	..	..	7	0					
2½ x ¼ gross 7	6ea	..	..	..	10	6					
3 x ¼ gross 9	1ea	..	..	..	12	9					
1½ x 2 gross 15	0ea	..	..	..	21	0					
2 x 3 gross 24	0ea	..	..	..	33	8					
2½ x 3½ gross 32	0ea	..	..	..	45	0					
3½ x 4½ gross 58	0ea	..	..	..	81	3					
¾ gross 7	0ea	..	..	..	9	10					
patchettes											
elastic orthopaedic											
strapping .. 2 in x 3 yd	40	8ea	..	..	4	9					
2½ in x 3 yd	49	9ea	..	..	5	9					
3 in x 3 yd	58	8ea	..	..	6	10					
4 in x 3 yd	76	9ea	..	..	9	0					
vaccination dressings N.H.S.	4	0	..	..	5½						
elastic N.H.S. child	3	10	..	..	9						
adult	6	6	..	..	9						
waterproof child	8	6	..	..	1	0					
adult	8	6	..	..	1	0					
boil dressings No. 3 ..	6	0	2	0	1	1½					
elastic wound dressings											
small	5	0	..	..	7						
medium	7	0	..	..	10						
large	9	0	..	..	1	1					
ex large	13	9	..	..	1	8					
salicylic acid corn plasters											
20% N.H.S.	3	2	1	0	7						
poppy-lastic corn straps	6	0	2	0	1	1½					
umbilical pads ..	13	0	..	..	1	6					
eye shades rigid cloth	4	9	..	..	7						
elastic cloth	5	3	..	..	7½						
Dalzo (347 Dalmas)											
zinc oxide plaster ½ in x 1 yd	4	3	..	..	6						
1 in x 1 yd	5	3	..	..	7½						
½ in x 3½ yd	8	6	..	..	1	0					
1 in x 3½ yd	13	6	..	..	1	7					
½ in x 5 yd	11	6	..	..	1	4					
1 in x 5 yd	12	6	..	..	1	5½					
½ in x 5 yd	16	8	..	..	1	11½					
1 in x 5 yd	19	0	..	..	2	3					
1½ in x 5 yd	27	3	..	..	3	2					
2 in x 5 yd	33	3	..	..	3	10					
2½ in x 5 yd	41	9	..	..	4	10					
3 in x 5 yd	47	0	..	..	5	6					
4 in x 5 yd	61	6	..	..	7	2					
½ in x 10 yd	18	0	..	..	2	1					
1 in x 10 yd	20	8	..	..	2	4½					
1½ in x 10 yd	28	6	..	..	3	4					
2 in x 10 yd	32	0	..	..	3	9					
2½ in x 10 yd	47	6	..	..	5	6					
3 in x 10 yd	59	6	..	..	7	0					
4 in x 10 yd	73	0	..	..	8	6					
5 in x 10 yd	83	4	..	..	9	9					
6 in x 10 yd	104	0	..	..	12	2					
zinc oxide adhesive felt											
4½ x 3 thin	11	6	..	..	1	4					
4 x 3 medium N.H.S.	11	6	..	..	1	4					
3 x 3 thick	11	6	..	..	1	4					
6 x 6 thin	23	0	..	..	2	8					
6 x 4½ medium	23	0	..	..	2	8					
4½ x 4 thick	23	0	..	..	2	8					
Dalzo-flex (347 Dalmas)											
elastic zinc oxide plaster											
½ in x 1 yd	7	0	..	..	10						
1 in x 1 yd	11	3	..	..	1	4					
2 in x 1 yd	17	6	..	..	2	1					
2½ in x 1 yd	20	0	..	..	2	4					
½ in x 3 yd	17	6									

Proladone (324 Crookes)	1 mil	6	90	0	..	..	10	0	p1s1DD
	50	666	0	..	..	..	74	0	p1s1DD
Pularin (436 Evans)	1000 iu per mil	5 mils	34	0	..	..	4	3	
	5000 iu per mil	5 mils	120	0	..	..	15	0	
	12500 iu per mil	1 mil	86	0	..	..	10	9	
	25000 iu per mil	5 mils	45	0ea	..	..	67	6	
	freeze dried pdr	1000000 iu	43	0ea	..	..	64	6	
Radiol (1023 Radiol) worm powder									
A (Ascarids)	2 oz	45	0	..	..	..	5	0	
S (Strongyles)	3 oz	45	0	..	..	..	5	0	
Rayfilta (127TVI)	..	30	10	7	8½	..	4	6	
Resochin (452 FBA)	tablets	..	100	176	0	..	22	0	
Reudel (655 ICC) bath salts	..	15	2	3	10	..	2	0	
Resotren (452 FBA)	tablets	..	300	1472	0	368	0	214	8 p1
Rikospray (1061 Riker)	silicone	..	15	4ea	3	10ea	23	0	
	benzocaine	..	12	0ea	..	..	18	0	
R Ro-A-Vit (1074 Roche)	tablets	..	30	84	0	..	10	6	
	..	200	480	0	..	..	60	0	
Roberts Windsor (1070 Windsor)	soap luxury size	..	1106	11	7	2	9	1	6
Roccal (97 Bayer)	antiseptic	..	6 oz	17	4	..	2	2	
	..	..	16 oz	38	0	..	4	9	
	..	..	80 oz	135	0	..	15	9	
Delete	tincture	..	80 oz	..	..	..	..	..
R Serpasil-Esidx (262CIBA)	tablets	..	25	64	0	..	8	0	p1s4B
	..	100	224	0	..	..	28	0	p1s4B
	..	500	88	8ea	..	..	133	0	p1s4B
R Sparine (1352 Wyeth)	tablets 25 mgm	..	50	66	7	..	7	5	p1s4B
	..	250	308	0	..	..	34	3	p1s4B
	50 mgm	..	50	127	8	..	14	3	p1s4B
	..	250	580	11	..	..	64	7	p1s4B
	100 mgm	..	50	240	6	..	26	9	p1s4B
	..	250	1137	9	..	..	126	5	p1s4B
	injection 2 mils	..	10	122	0	..	13	7	p1s4B
Sportsman (645 Ilford)	colour filters	..	154	0	38	0	22	5	
Spray Set (532 Goya)	..	..	51	0	25	6	8	6	
Sulphamagna (1352 Wyeth)	4 oz	100	0	25	0	13	3s4BTS		
Surfadil (413 Lilly)	cream	28 gm	36	0	..	..	4	6	
Tabac (963 PBP)	deodorant spray	14/48	51	8	25	2	8	6	
	cologne	14/49	48	4	23	7	7	11	
	shave cream lather	14/50	38	11	9	6	5	6	
	brushless	14/51	38	11	9	6	5	6	
	pre-electric shave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	lotion	14/52	47	0	22	11	7	9	
Tan-Glo (312 AC)	suntan creme	30 gm	11	6	5	9	2	6	
Taumashman (1301 WM)	tablets	..	60	73	0	..	p1		
	..	250	234	0	..	..	p1		
A Tercin (179 BDH)	tablets	..	200	66	0	..	8	3	p1s4A
	..	1000	306	0	..	..	38	3	p1s4A

Terpacol (195 Brook Parker)	4 oz	40	0	..	..	p1		
	8 oz	70	0	..	..	p1		
	16 oz	126	0	..	..	p1		
	80 oz	50	0ea	..	..	p1		
Tokalon (1240 Tokalon)	hand cream	..	8	1	4	0½	1	3
	..	..	13	1	6	6	2	0
Tranquilex (1053 Rexall)	40	48	0	..	..	..	5	9
	120	125	0	..	..	..	15	0
Tumeson (614 Hoechst) (distributors 621 Horlicks)	ointment	..	5 gm	40	0	9	9	5
	20 gm	128	0	31	2	18	7	
Tussinf (195 Brook Parker)	4 oz	25	0	..	..	p1		
	8 oz	39	0	..	..	p1		
	16 oz	66	0	..	..	p1		
	80 oz	24	0ea	..	..	p1		
Tyordac (346 Dales)	pastilles	..	100	10	6ea	..	..
	..	..	250	24	6ea	..	..
Vasogen (720 Lactogol)	silicone	..	50 gm	46	3	11	7	6
Viules (147 Boots) Hydrocortistab	25 mgm/1 mil	..	6	8	3ea	..	11	0
	50 mgm/2 mils	..	6	16	6ea	..	22	0
	morphine sulphate gr 1/4/mil	6	42	0	..	..	5	3s1 DD
	heparin,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25000 IU/mil	single	120	0	..	..	15	0
Wellcome (208 BW)	aminophylline BP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	intramuscular 0.5 gm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	in 2 cc	..	5	33	9	..	3	9
Delete	pack of	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Woodwards (1346 Woodward)	gripe water	..	17	8	4	3	2	3
R Wyovin (1352 Wyeth)	tablets	..	50	54	0	..	6	0
	with phenobarbitone	50	63	0	..	..	7	0
Yardley (1355 Yardley)	hair tonic for men	2231	36	0	18	0	6	0
	eau de cologne for men	2029	97	0	48	6	16	2
	after shave lotion	2059	58	0	29	0	9	8
	Florentine lipstick case	..	45	0	22	6	7	6
Delete	lipstick	..	69	..	..	..	..	..
Yaxa (261 Christy)	deodorant stick	..	19	6	9	9	3	3
	mini-fragrance	..	75	0	37	6	12	6
	roll-on	..	27	0	13	6	4	6
	refills	..	21	0	10	6	3	6

ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS:

(89 Bairant)=BAIRANT LTD., 186 Campden Hill Road, London, W.8.
 Park 7781.
 (100 Beaucaire)=BEAUCAIRE LABORATORIES, Bridson Street, London, S.E.15. New Cross 7144.
 (477 AF & B)=ALFRED FRANKS & BARTLETT CO., LTD., 226 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Terminus 9865.
 (614 Hoechst)=HOECHST PHARMACEUTICALS LTD., Slough, Bucks. Slough 22322.
 (900 Norton)=M & R NORTON LTD., 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4. Macaulay 2355.
 (1373 Hanovia)=ENGELHARD HANOVIA LTD., Slough, Bucks. Burnham 500.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 18

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

QUILIL, 800,346, by Siegfried, A.G., Zofingen, Aargau, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in discouraging the habit of smoking (5)

SOBKUS, 800,438, by John Bevan Allen, Hale, Ches.

For antiseptic preparations for the treatment of the nose and throat (5)

BREATHALYZER, 800,546, by British Chemotherapeutic Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use, all for sale in the United Kingdom (5)

BAYPRIN, 800,856, by Bayer Products, Ltd., Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations and substances (5)

NORFLEX, 801,561, by Riker Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

For photographic instruments and apparatus, cinematographic cameras, and parts and fittings (9)

EXECUTIVE, 795,709, by Coronet, Ltd., Birmingham, 19.

For photographic reproduction apparatus and parts (9)

ROCKETTE, 799,207, by Paragon-Revolute Corporation, Rochester, New York, U.S.A.

For babies' pants (25)

DIAFANTIS, 798,635, by Harringtons (London), Ltd., New Addington, Surrey.

PATENTS

(by permission, Controller, H.M. Stationery Office)

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," June 1

Marked pharmaceutical tablet and method of making same, R. Y. Sanders, 842,613.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing amino-guanidine derivatives, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd, 842,325.

Tannic acid salt of 1-p-chloro-benzyl-2-pyrrolidyl-methyl-benzimidazole and medicinal preparations containing same, Schering, A.G. 842,729.

Acetylene compounds and process of preparing same, Lakeside Laboratories, Inc. 842,651.

Anthelmintic compositions, E. Lilly & Co. 842,749.

Acyated sulphapyridazines, American Cyanamid Co. 842,494.

17 β -hydroxy - 17 α -alkynyl steroids + the 19-novandrosterane class and method for their preparation, The British Drug Houses, Ltd. 842,676.

Skin treatment composition, American Home Products Corporation. 842,404.

2-Piperidylphenyl methanol ethers, Soc. des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulenc. 842,671.

Purification and concentration of aqueous solutions of novobiocin, Merck & Co., Inc. 842,732.

Recovery of novobiocin from solution, Merck & Co., Inc. 842,733.

Isolation of tetracycline and/or chlorotetracycline from a fermentation broth, American Cyanamid Co. 842,582.

Calciferols, Uclaf. 842,379.

Process for preparation of isoascorbic acid,

Miles Laboratories, Inc. 842,523.

17- β -Hydroxyl-17-alkynyl steroids and their preparation, The British Drug Houses, Ltd. 842,678.

Steroid compounds, Laboratoires Français de Chimiotherapie, 842,922.

Method for the preparation of a 6 β :21-dimethyl pregnane triol, The British Drug Houses, Ltd. 842,656.

Steroid compounds and their preparation, The British Drug Houses, Ltd. 842,659.

Polycyclic lactones and a process for their preparation therefor, Laboratoires Français de Chimiotherapie, 842,944.

Sapogenins and the treatment of mixtures containing sapogenins, G. D. Searle & Co. 842,683.

19-Nortestosterones, G. D. Searle & Co. 842,303.

Process for the preparation of halogenated 3-keto-steroids, Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 842,343.

British patent specifications are obtainable (price 3s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Wednesday, June 15

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Town Hall, Torquay. Annual meetings. Until June 24.

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Muswell Hill golf club. (Bowes Park 2044.) Meeting.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Addington golf club. Match for president's prize and Sussex tankards.

TELEVISION

Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

June 19-25	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster
Airwick ...	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	1
Alka-Seltzer ...	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Anadin ...	5	5	3	—	6	4	6	—	—
Andrews liver salt ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—
Askit ...	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	7
Aspro ...	11	2	4	3	14	2	2	2	—
Beecham's pills ...	2	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—
Beecham's powders ...	1	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Benbown dog mixture ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Bodymist ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bu-to ...	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coldrex ...	—	—	2	3	1	—	2	2	—
Cooper's aerosols ...	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3
Cuticura ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Dextrosol tablets ...	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Elliman foot cream ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evan Williams medicated shampoo ...	3	3	3	—	3	3	3	—	—
Ex-Lax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Fashion Style ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Focus ...	1	3	3	1	4	2	—	2	1
Fynnon salt... ..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Germolene ...	2	6	2	2	4	1	—	2	2
Gillette ...	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	3
Halex ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Immac ...	2	2	2	—	2	2	1	2	1
Ingram shaving cream	4	5	4	4	3	—	3	—	—
Klik ...	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Kodak ...	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	—
Max Factor ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mix-A-Shake ...	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Mum rollette ...	9	7	4	2	3	8	1	2	2
Pepsodent tooth-paste	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Remington shavers...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rinstead pastilles ...	1	—	1	1	4	1	1	1	2
Rivella ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robinade ...	4	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Robinson's lemon barley water ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ronson shavers ...	2	2	3	3	5	3	3	3	3
Saxin ...	4	4	4	4	—	4	4	4	4
Sek ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Setlers ...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Silvikrin hair cream	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
shampoo ...	7	7	11	—	5	—	—	—	—
Sparklen ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Spree fruit squash...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Toni ...	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2
Tru-gel ...	1	3	3	1	—	—	2	1	—
Twink ...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Winspray products ...	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Yeast-vite ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zollora ...	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS

Books and Leaflets

- BRUCE, STARKE & CO., LTD., 5 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3: *Dragoco Report No. 5*, 1960. Pp. 18.
- CHILEAN IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, Chile House, Ropemaker Street, London, E.C.2: *Current Iodine Literature* Vol. 7, No. 6, 1960.
- DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., LTD., 16 Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, 11: "An Edinburgh Occasion"—an account of the sixth Lister memorial lecture and the first Duncan, Flockhart symposium, October, 1959. Pp. 39.
- MARCHION PRODUCTS, LTD., Whitehaven, Cumberland: Empilan NP's and OP's. Pp. 5.
- NATURAL RUBBER DEVELOPMENT BOARD, Market Buildings, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3: "PA 80 Rubber." Pp. 7.
- P. SAMUELSON & CO., Roman Wall House, 1 Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3: *Nipa Preservatives, Antioxidants, Antiseptics*. Pp. 9.
- JOHN & E. STURGE, LTD., Wheeles Road, Birmingham, 15: Aeromatt cosmetic grade of precipitated calcium carbonate; potassium sodium carbonate; potassium hydrogen carbonate (technical leaflets Nos. 9, 30 and 31).

Catalogues

- KODAK, LTD., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2: Dealer, 1960.
- MACARTHYS (WHOLESALE CHEMISTS), LTD., Romford, Essex: Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine—sera and vaccines, 1960.

Price Lists

- MOORE MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, LTD., Waverley House, Waverley Place, Aberdeen, Pharmaceutical Specialities, April 1960.

PRESS ADVERTISING

- DOMESTOS, LTD., College Works, Albion Row, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Sazzy. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Herald*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Sketch*, *News Chronicle*, *Empire News*, *Woman's Day*, *Woman*, *Woman's Weekly*, *Woman's Realm*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Homes & Gardens*, *Ideal Home*, *Woman & Home*, *Woman's Journal* and provincial Press.
- GOLDEN, LTD., 7 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1: Ambre Solaire. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Times*, Color-Glo. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman & Beauty*, *She*, *Everywoman*, *Woman's Realm*, *Date*, *Honey*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Pictorial*.
- LUDSON KNIGHT, LTD., 6A Tudor Street, London, E.C.4: Knight's Castile soap. In *Daily Express*.
- KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent: Kotex. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Date* and *Honey*.
- MACDONALD & SON, LTD., Portland Mill, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs: Silcot santowels. In *Woman's Own*.
- ORGANON LABORATORIES, LTD., Brittenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2: Endocil. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Weekly*, *Everywoman*, *Woman's Journal*, *Housewife*, *Homes & Gardens*.
- PEPSODENT, LTD., 449 London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex: Model Set. In *Everywoman*, *Modern Woman*, *She*, *Vogue*, *Woman & Beauty*, *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Boyfriend*, *Mirabelle*, *Valentine* and *Daily Mirror*.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- ENZYMATIC O-METHYLATION of N-acetylserotonin to melatonin, *Science*, April 29.
- DESALTING of urine by electrodialysis, *Nature*, May 21.
- FLAVONOIDS, biosynthesis of, *Nature*, May 21.
- PURIFICATION and properties of cauliflower mosaic virus, *Nature*, May 21.
- DECARBOXYLATION of glutamic acid in tobacco leaves inoculated with tobacco mosaic virus, *Nature*, May 21.
- INFLUENCE of light on bacterial flora of roots, *Nature*, May 21.
- GIBBERELLIC ACID—The miracle plant booster, *Amer. J. Pharm.*, March 1960.
- AUTOMATIC CLOTTING-TIMER for control of anticoagulant therapy, *Brit. med. J.*, May 28.
- BACILLARY DYSENTERY, *Brit. med. J.*, May 28.
- EARLY RUSSIAN MILITARY and NAVAL FORMULARIES 1765-1840, *Amer. J. Hosp. Pharm.*, April 4.
- TOXICOLOGY for the hospital pharmacist, *Amer. J. Hosp. Pharm.*, April 4.
- CHRONIC RINGWORM INFECTION of the skin and nails treated with Griseofulvin, *Lancet*, May 28.
- A DEVICE for the identification of micro-organisms, *Lancet*, May 28.
- GRISEOFULVIN, *Lancet*, May 28.
- INDIAN SUBSTITUTES of male fern in pharmacognosy, *Science*, May 13.
- A POSSIBLE BASIS for immunological tolerance, *Science*, May 13.
- MECHANISM of IMMUNITY in haemorrhagic septicæmia, *Science*, May 13.
- HEATED HYPERIONIC AEROSOL in collecting sputum specimens for cytological diagnosis, *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, May 14.
- USE of CHEMICALS to control shellfish predators, *Science*, May 20.
- SUBFRACTIONATION of human serum enzymes, *Science*, May 20.
- THE SYNTHESIS and antifungal studies of some benzofuran compounds, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, May 1960.
- MIXING of PHARMACEUTICAL SOLIDS: The general approach, *J. Amer. Pharm. Ass.*, May 1960.

- SACCHARIN DERIVATIVES, synthesis of 4-Nitrosaccharin and related compounds, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, May 1960.
- DOSAGE SCHEDULE and pharmacokinetics in chemotherapy, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, May 1960.
- QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION of ethanol in pharmaceutical products by gas chromatography, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, May 1960.
- METAL CHELATES and diabetogenic activity. Isoalloxazines, *J. Amer. pharm. Ass.*, May 1960.
- SOME EFFECTS of soap on the skin, *Brit. med. J.*, June 4.
- NEW STICK TEST for P.A.S. in Urine, *Brit. med. J.*, June 4.
- THE E.S.R. in a new dress, *Brit. med. J.*, June 4.
- HYPOTENSIVE action of diuretic agents, *Lancet*, June 4.
- NON-ESTERIFIED and esterified fatty acids in hepatocellular disease, *Lancet*, June 4.
- THE THIOLYGLYCOLATE STORY, *Drug & Cosmetic Industry*, April 1960.
- TOXICOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, June 1960.
- A NOTE on the presence of noradrenaline and 5-hydroxytryptamine in plantain, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, June 1960.
- AN ADULTERANT of Indian Belladonna, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, June 1960.
- THERMAL STABILITY of Insulin made from Zinc Insulin Crystals, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, June 1960.
- ROYAL JELLY, A note on, A critical evaluation, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, June 1960.
- PHOSPHORUS poisoning, *Practitioner*, June 1960.
- PHENYLBUTAZONE in the treatment of dysmenorrhoea, *Practitioner*, June 1960.
- FIBRINOLYTIC AGENTS, Role in thrombotic diseases, *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, May 21.
- BRUCELOSIS, Symposium on, *Vet. Rec.*, May 28.
- DETECTION and estimation of a facial eczema toxin, sporidesmin, *Nature*, June 4.
- IMPROVEMENT of the intravenous glucose tolerance test, *Nature*, June 4.
- PRESENCE of gibberellin-like substances in lettuce seed, *Nature*, June 4.
- FLUORINE ALLEVATORS — Field trials involving cattle, *Vet. Rec.*, June 4.
- BLOAT in cattle, *Vet. Rec.*, June 4.

WILLS

- MR. R. BROWELL, M.P.S., 27 Crouch Hill, N.4, left £4,874 (£4,304 net).
- MR. N. CARSON, M.P.S., 16 Applesham Avenue, Hove, Sussex, left £2,628 (£1,838 net).
- MR. J. S. CRAVEN, M.P.S., 3 Moorlands Road, Birkenshaw, Yorks, left £12,207 (£12,118 net).
- MISS B. C. HARDING, M.P.S., 22 Rosslyn Avenue, London, S.W.13, left £2,328 (£2,282 net).
- MR. H. O. IRVIN, M.P.S., Croston Villa, Garstang, Lancs, left £2,534 (£2,256 net).
- MR. W. M. JAMES, M.P.S., 4 Dorchester Avenue, Cardiff, left £30,476 (£30,228 net).
- MR. A. LISHMAN, M.P.S., 32 Market Place, Wetherby, Yorks, left £2,216 (£2,165 net).
- MR. H. REYNOLDS, M.P.S., 15 West Avenue, Worthing, Sussex, left £29,452 (£29,077 net).
- MR. R. F. SCOTT, M.P.S., 216 Burton Road, Burton-on-Trent, left £16,051 (£14,116 net).
- MR. W. R. M. THOMAS, M.P.S., 28 Woodland Court, Hove, left £16,051 (£14,116 net).
- MR. J. W. TODD, M.P.S., 2 Ewesley Road, Sunderland, left £12,923 (£12,862 net).
- MR. G. E. TOOVEY, 7 Wootton Park, Knowle, Bristol, left £3,008 (£2,671 net).
- MR. J. D. TURNER, M.P.S., 37 Woodland Road, Blackheath, Staffs, left £2,247 (£1,486 net).
- MR. J. E. VICKERS, M.P.S., 49 Pembroke Crescent, Hove, Sussex, left £1,838 (£1,786 net).
- MR. G. E. WHYSALL, M.P.S., Station Road, Botesford, Leics, left £3,755 (£3,659 net).
- MR. F. H. WILLIAMS, M.P.S., 9 Mount Drive, Nantwich, Cheshire, left £14,359 (£14,063 net).
- MR. E. H. F. WILLIAMS, M.P.S., 131 The Vale, London, W.3, left £8,675 (£8,371 net).
- MR. A. M. WOREOLK, M.P.S., 18 Croydon Road, Caterham, Surrey, left £14,605 (£13,979 net).
- MR. T. S. WRIGHT, M.P.S., 121 St. Andrews Road South, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs, left £21,387 (£21,331 net).

